



# PRIMARY MATHEMATICS 1A

TEXTBOOK





# PRIMARY MATHEMATICS **1A**

## TEXTBOOK



SingaporeMath.com Inc



Marshall Cavendish  
Education

Original edition published under the title **Primary Mathematics 1A**  
© 1981 Curriculum Planning & Development Division  
Ministry of Education, Singapore  
Published by **Times Media Private Limited**  
This American Edition  
© 2003 Times Media Private Limited

**Times Media Private Limited**

*A member of Times Publishing Limited*

Times Centre, 1 New Industrial Road, Singapore 536196

Customer Service Hotline: (65) 6213 9106

E-mail: [fps@sg.marshallcavendish.com](mailto:fps@sg.marshallcavendish.com)

Website: [www.marshallcavendish.com/education/sg](http://www.marshallcavendish.com/education/sg)



Distributed by

**SingaporeMath.com Inc**

404 Beaver Creek Road #225

Oregon City, OR 97045

U.S.A.

Website: <http://www.singaporemath.com>

First published 2003

Second impression 2003

Reprinted 2004

Third impression 2004

Fourth impression 2005

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

ISBN 981-01-8494-8

Printed in Singapore by C.O.S. Printers Pte Ltd

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**


The project team would like to record their thanks to the following:

- members of the Primary Mathematics Team who developed the first edition and second edition of the package
- members of the Steering Committee for the second edition of the package
- teachers who tested the materials in the package and provided useful insights and suggestions
- Educational Technology Division, for the design and production of the audio-visual components of the package
- all those who have helped in one way or another in the development and production of the package


Our special thanks to Richard Askey, Professor of Mathematics (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Yoram Sagher, Professor of Mathematics (University of Illinois, Chicago), and Madge Goldman, President (Gabriella and Paul Rosenbaum Foundation), for their indispensable advice and suggestions in the production of Primary Mathematics (U.S. Edition).

# PREFACE

Primary Mathematics (U.S. Edition) comprises textbooks and workbooks. The main feature of this package is the use of the **Concrete** ➔ **Pictorial** ➔ **Abstract** approach. The students are provided with the necessary learning experiences beginning with the concrete and pictorial stages, followed by the abstract stage to enable them to learn mathematics meaningfully. This package encourages active thinking processes, communication of mathematical ideas and problem solving.

This textbook is accompanied by one workbook. It comprises 9 units. Each unit is divided into parts: **1**, **2**, . . . Each part starts with a meaningful situation for communication and is followed by specific learning tasks numbered 1, 2, . . . The sign  is used to link the textbook to the workbook exercises.

Practice exercises are designed to provide the students with further practice after they have done the relevant workbook exercises. Review exercises are provided for cumulative reviews of concepts and skills. All the practice exercises and review exercises are optional exercises.

The color patch  is used to invite active participation from the students and to facilitate oral discussion. The students are advised not to write on the color patches.

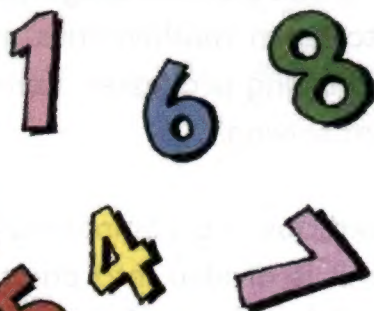




# CONTENTS

## 1 Numbers 0 to 10

1 Counting



6

## 2 Number Bonds

1 Making Number Stories



16

## 3 Addition

1 Making Addition Stories

2 Addition With Number Bonds

3 Other Methods of Addition



24

30

33

## 4 Subtraction

1 Making Subtraction Stories

2 Methods of Subtraction



38

44

**5 Ordinal Numbers**

1 Naming Positions

52

**6 Numbers to 20**

1 Counting and Comparing

54

2 Addition and Subtraction

62

**7 Shapes**

1 Common Shapes

68

**8 Length**

1 Comparing Length

78

2 Measuring Length

82

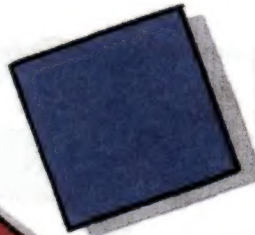
**9 Weight**

1 Comparing Weight

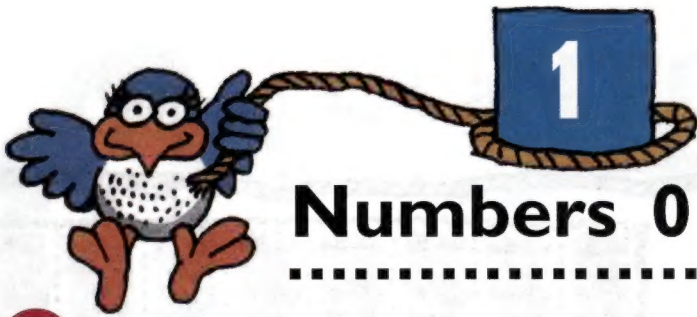
84

2 Measuring Weight

87







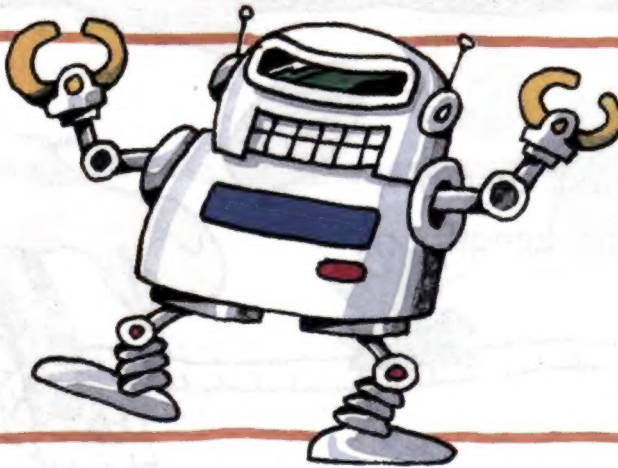
# Numbers 0 to 10

.....

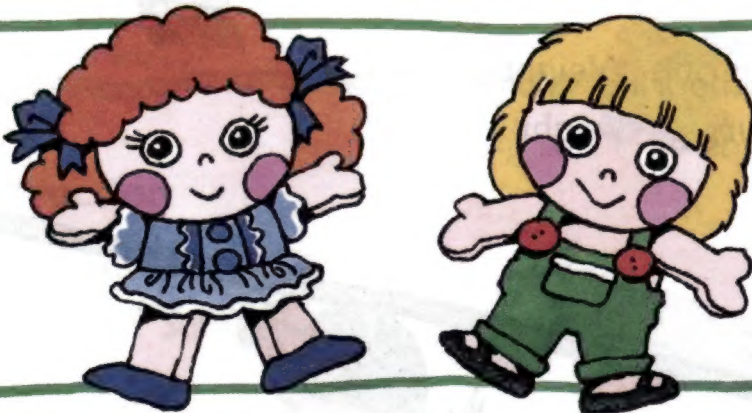
## 1 Counting

0  
zero

1  
one

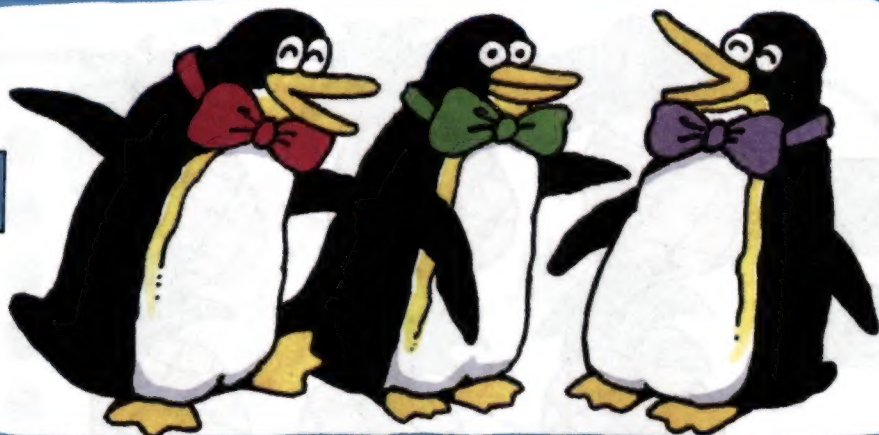


2  
two



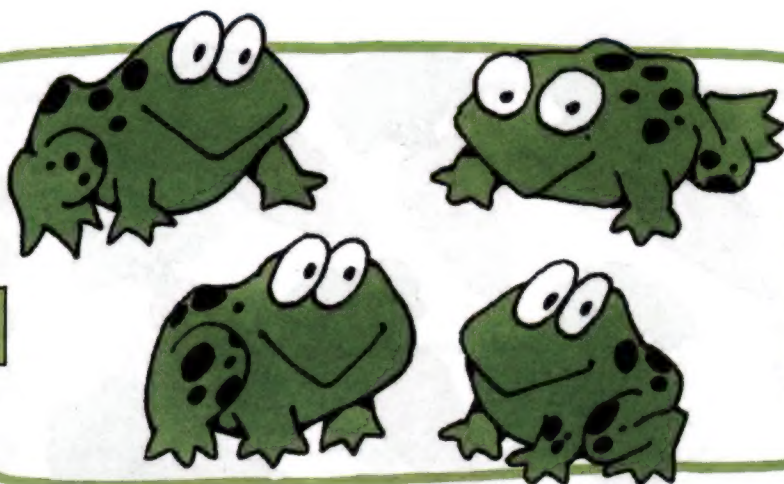
3

three



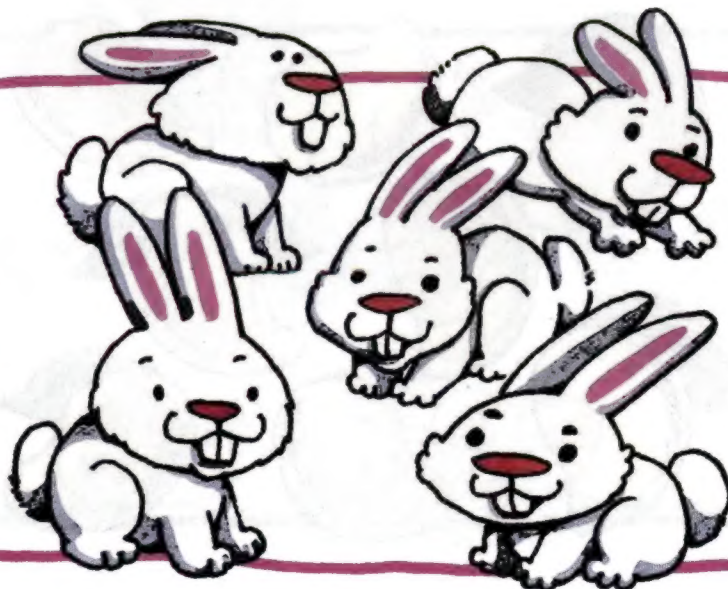
4

four

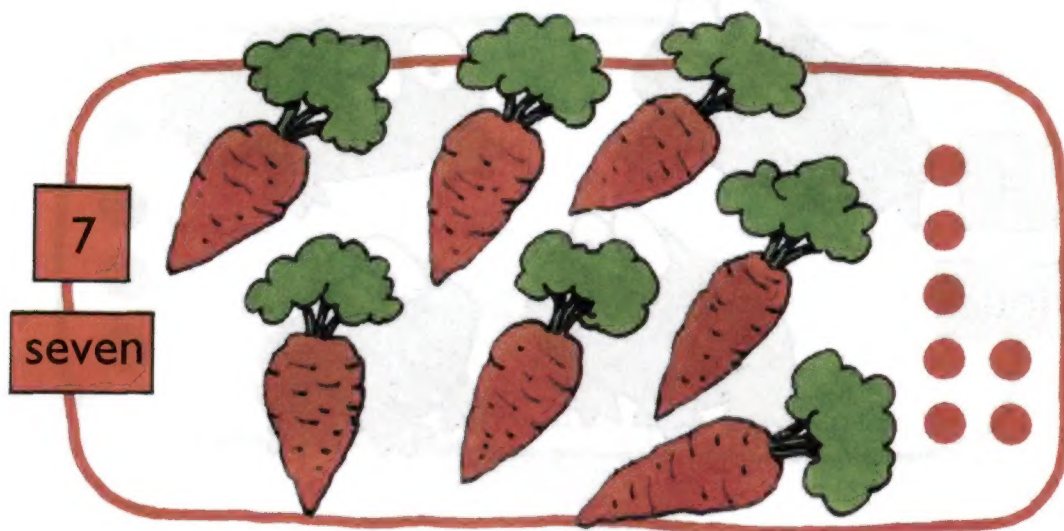
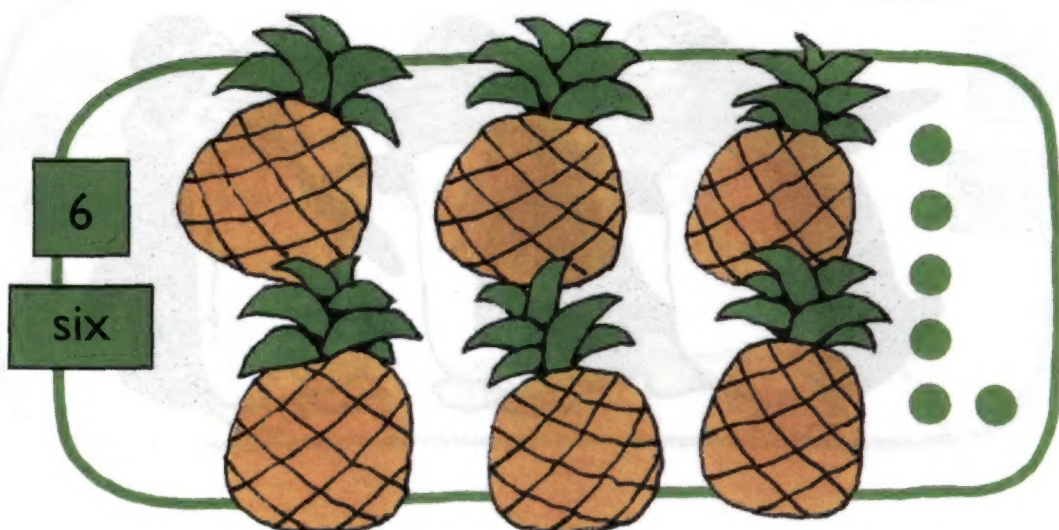


5

five

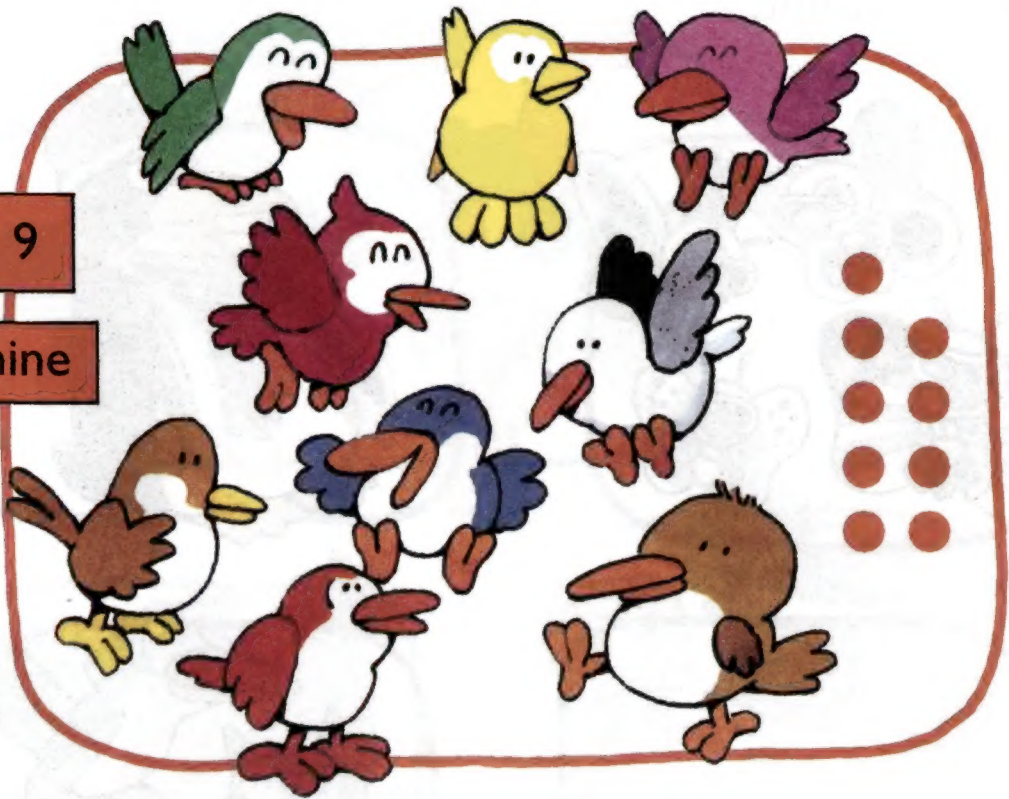






9

nine



10

ten

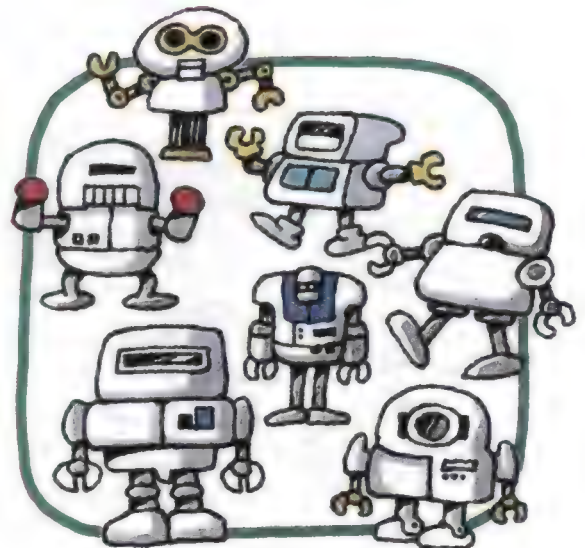
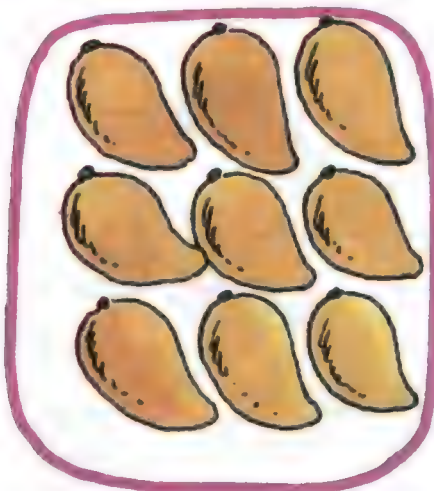
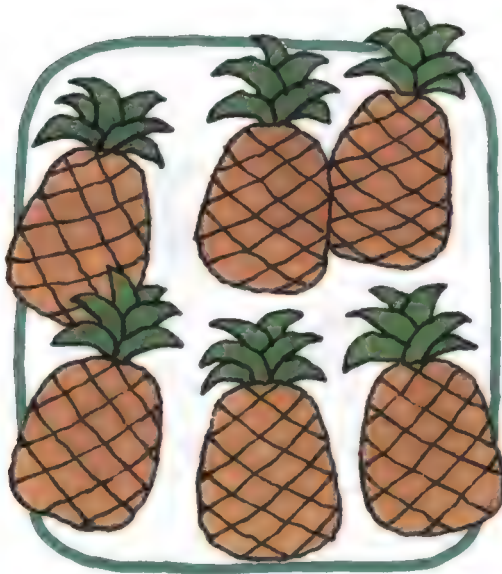
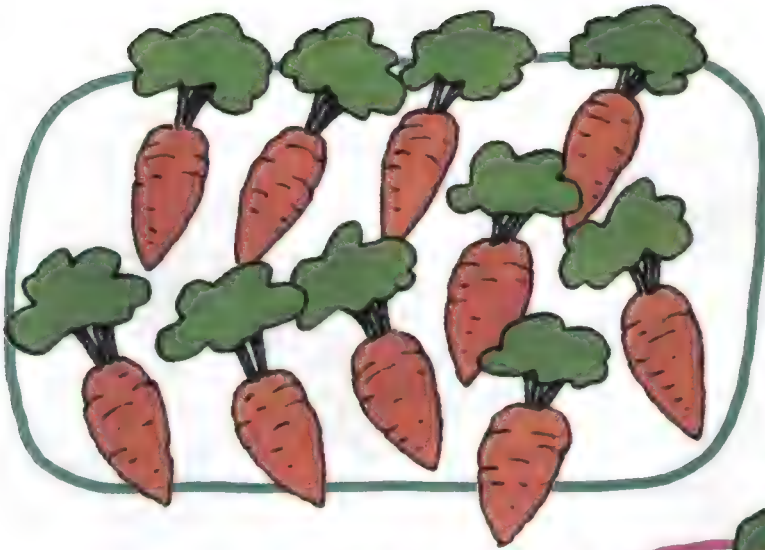




1. Let's count.

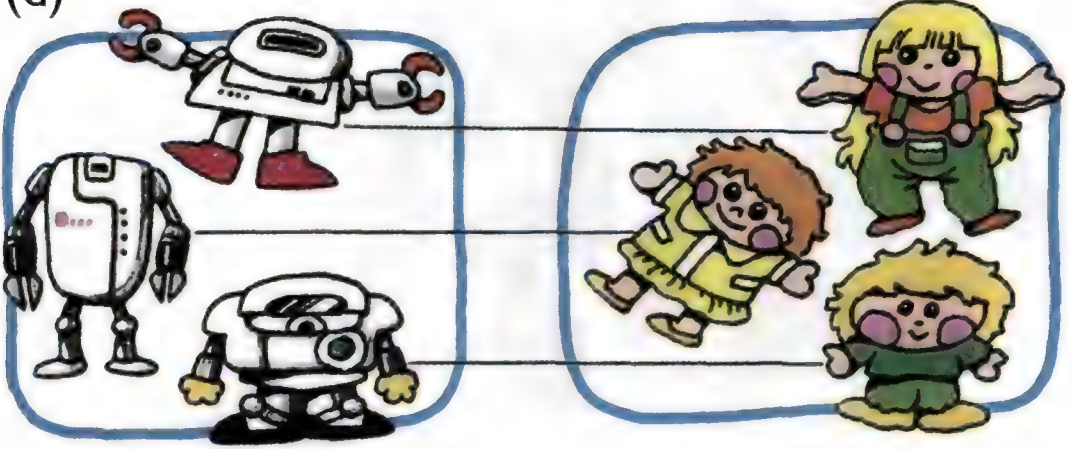




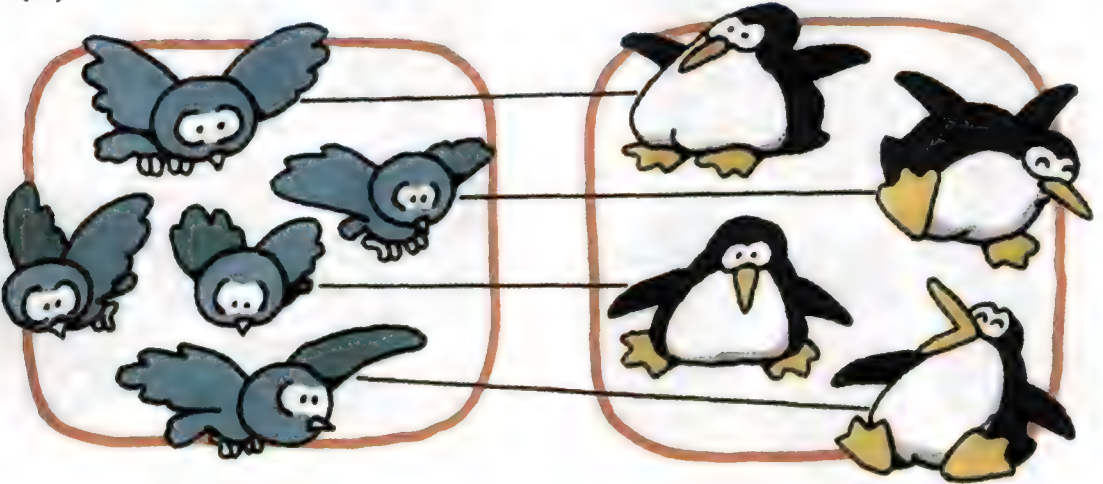


2. Do the sets have the same number?

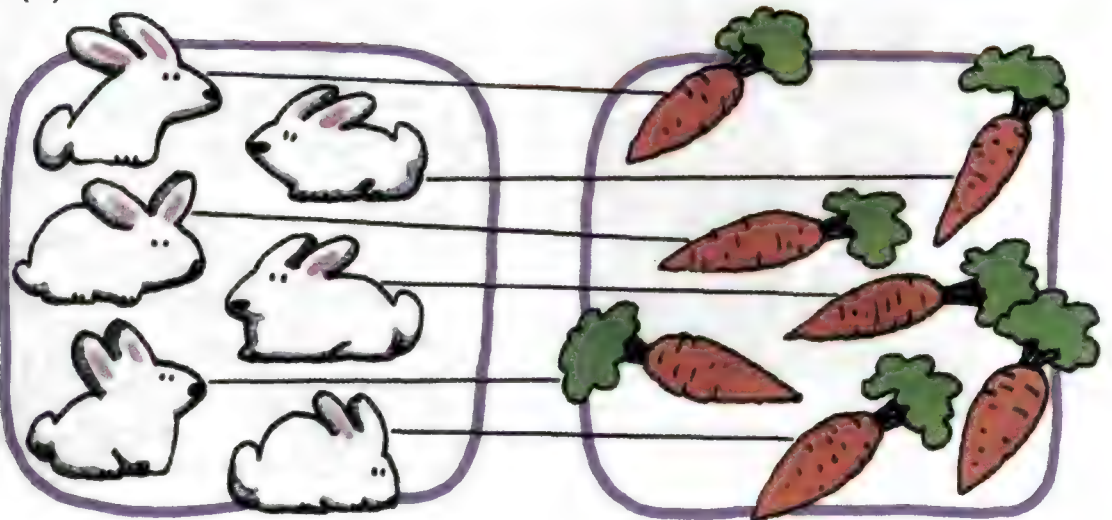
(a)



(b)



(c)

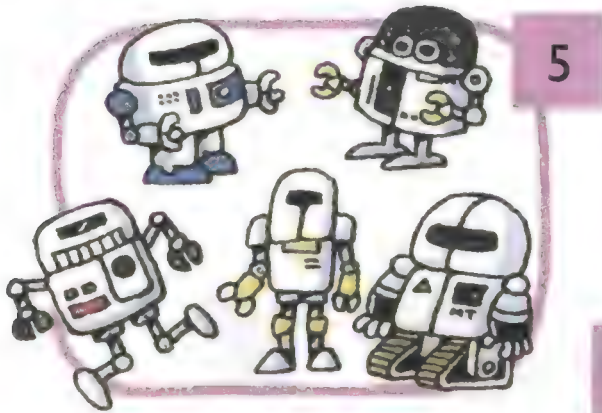




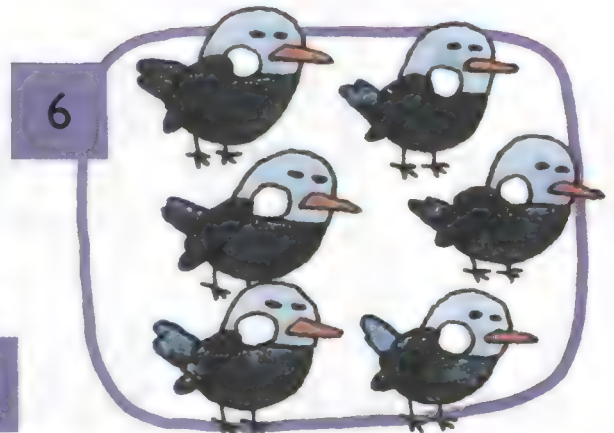
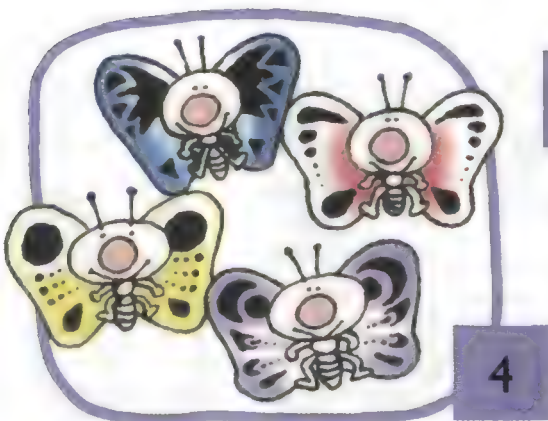
3. How many butterflies are there?



4. Which set has **more**?

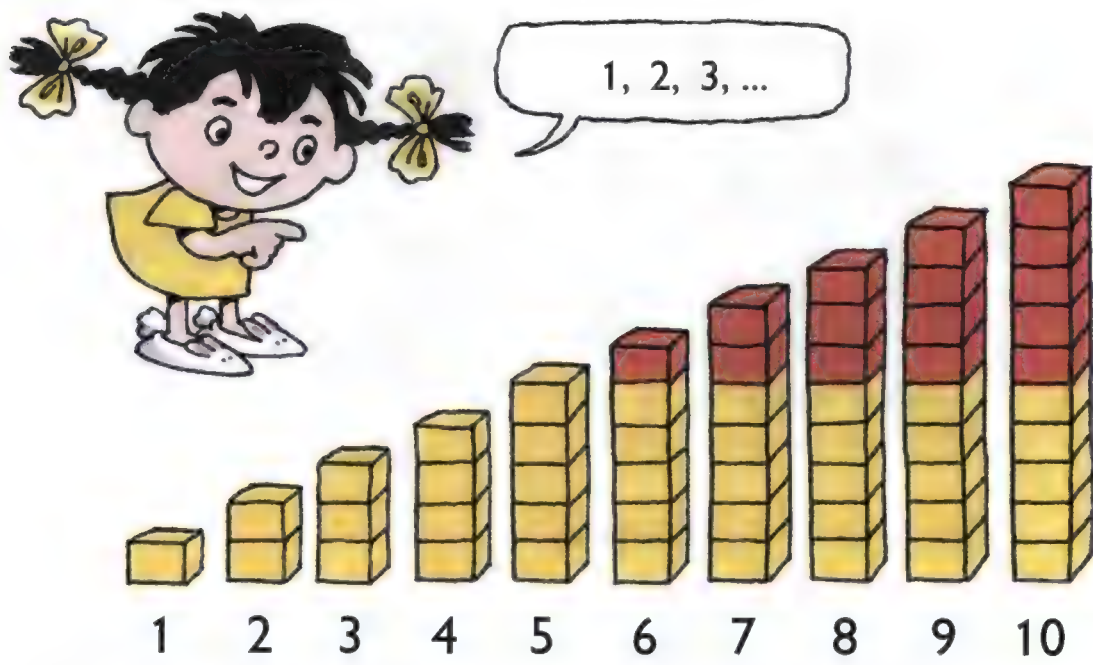


5. Which set has **less**?





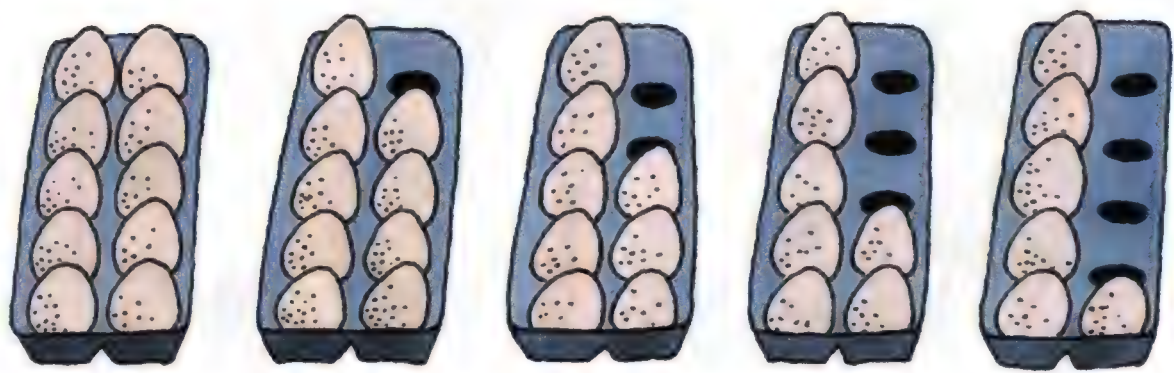
6. Count from 1 to 10.



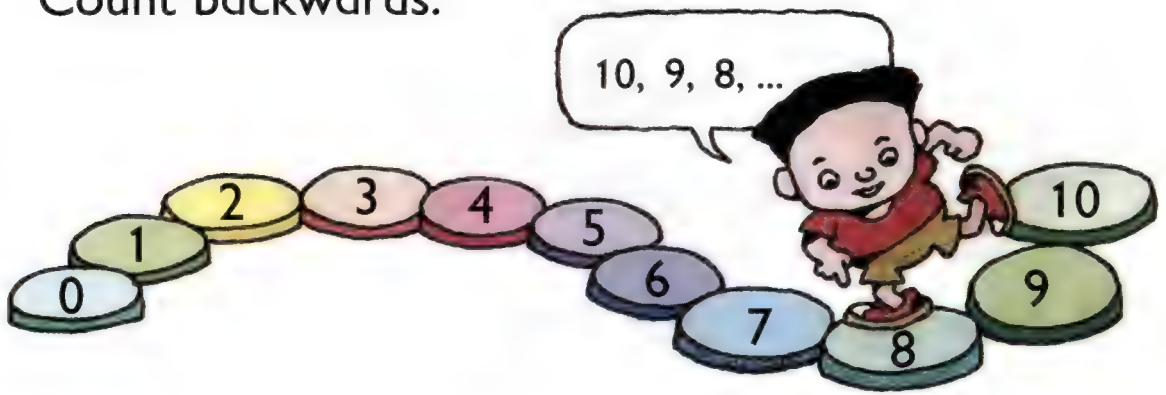
7. What comes next?



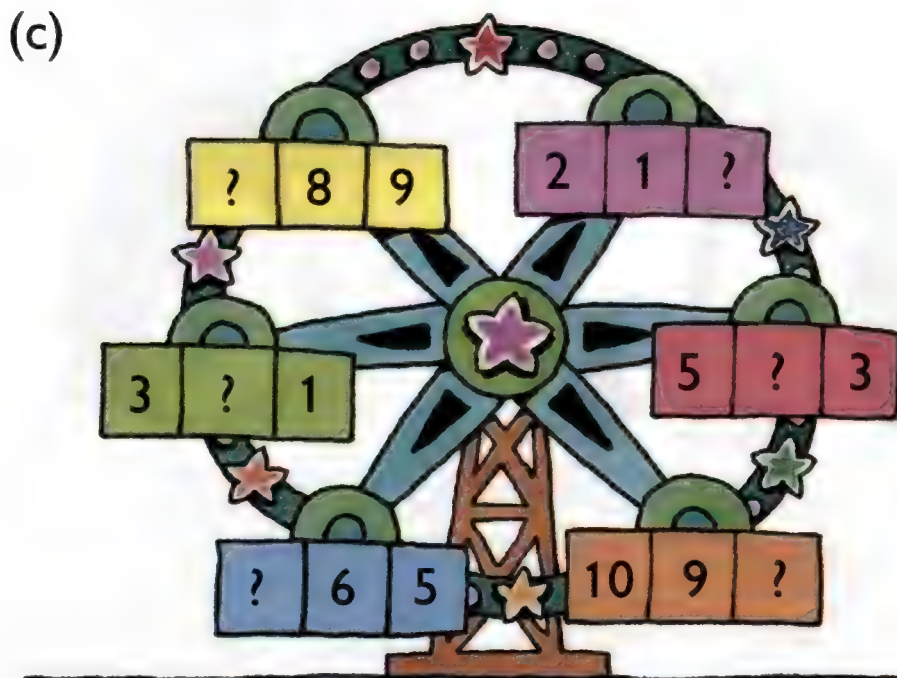
8. What comes next?



9. Count backwards.



10. What are the missing numbers?



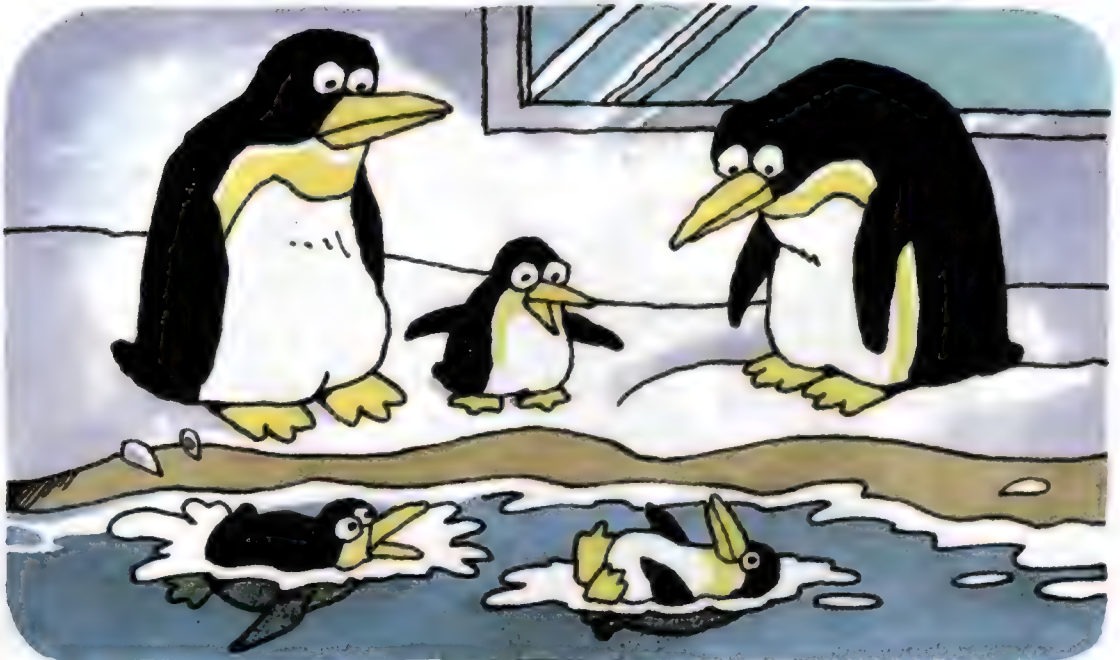


# Number Bonds

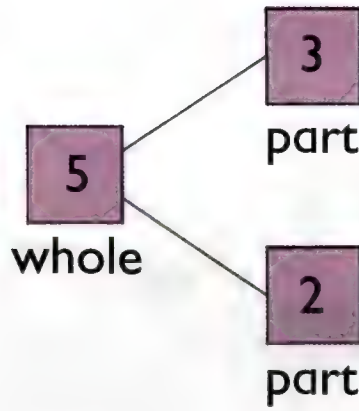
.....

## 1 Making Number Stories

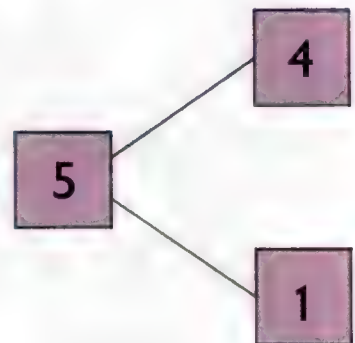
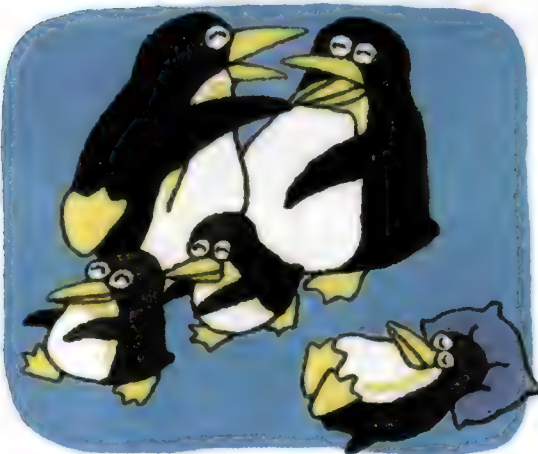
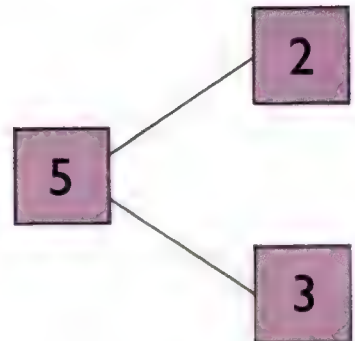
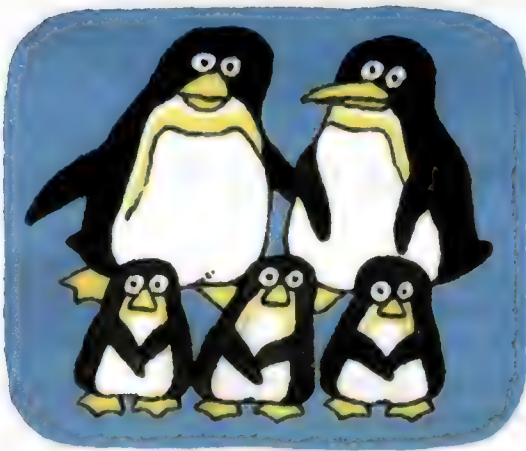
There are 5 penguins.  
2 are swimming.  
3 are not swimming.







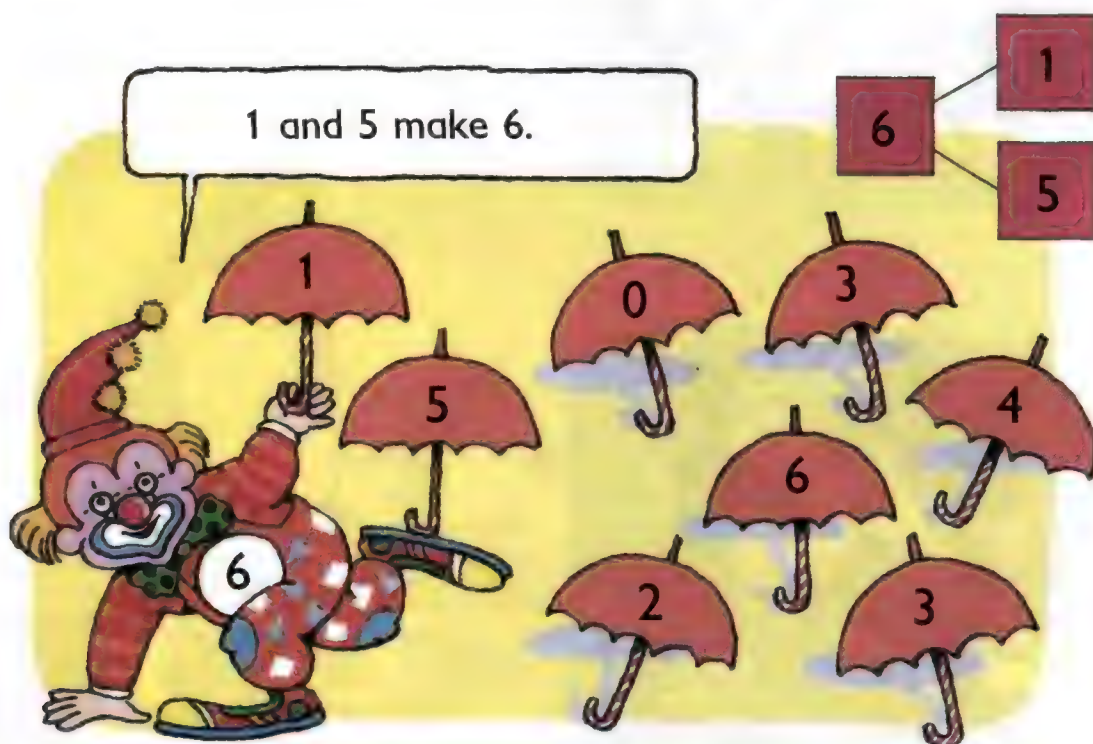
Make up other stories of 5 about the penguins.



1. Make up as many stories as you can about the 6 children.



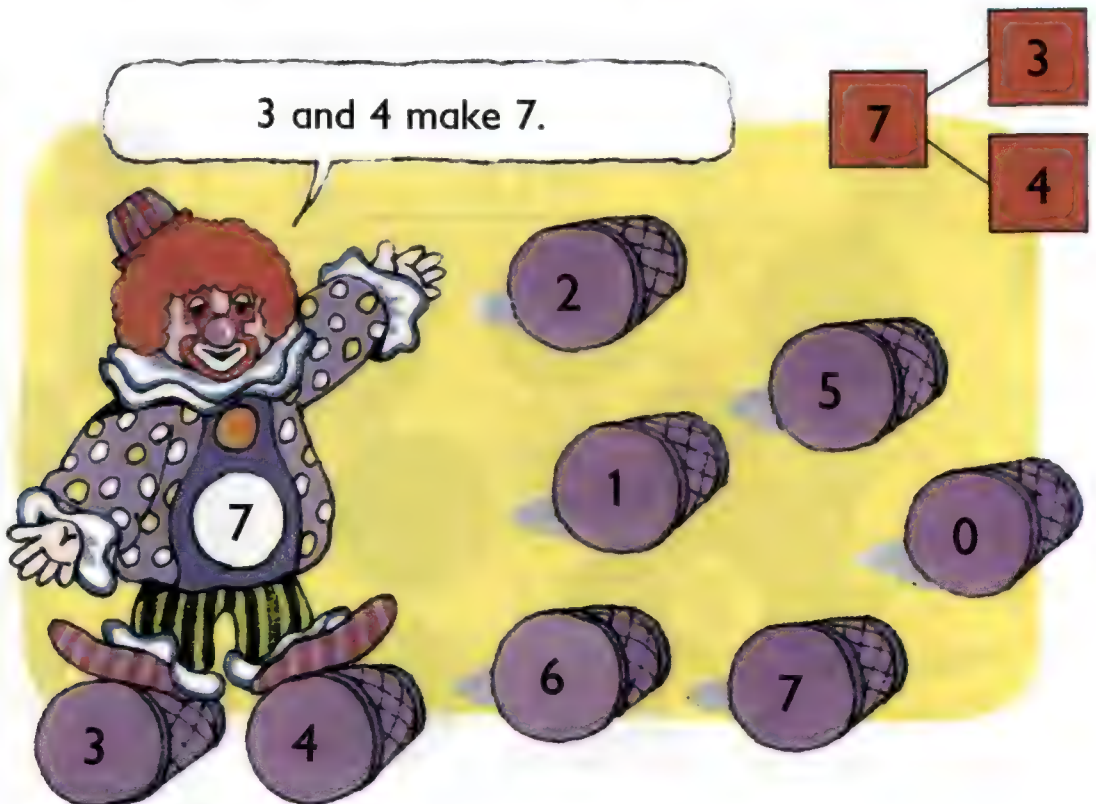
2. Find other pairs of numbers that make 6.



3. Make up as many stories as you can about the 7 balloons.

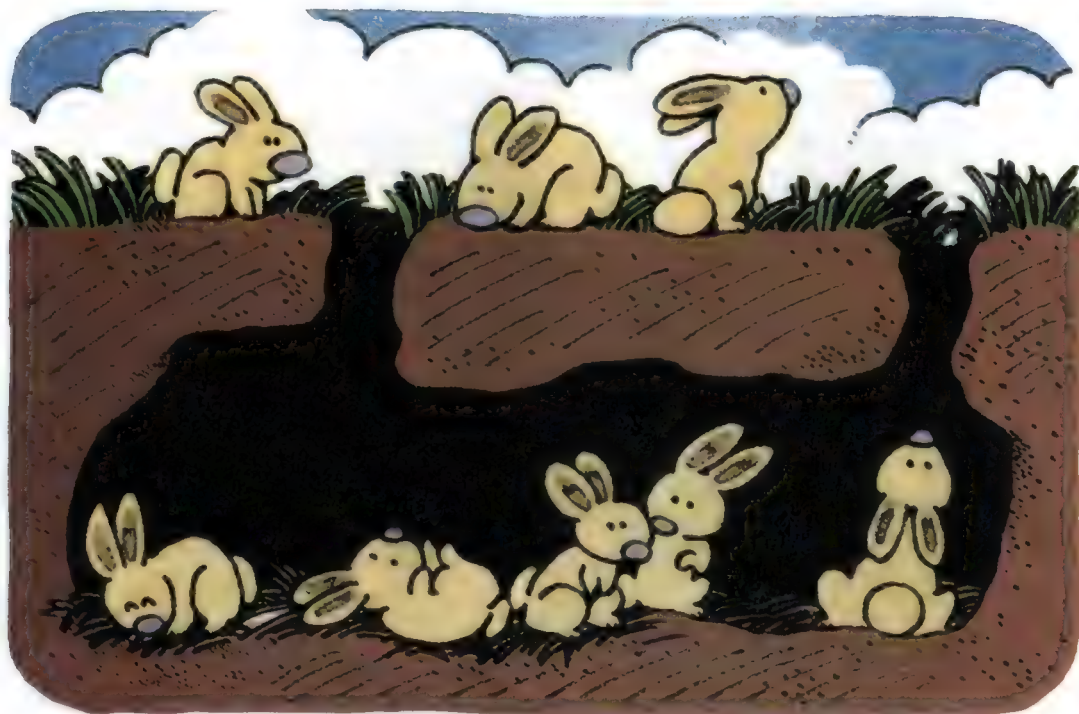


4. Find other pairs of numbers that make 7.





5. (a) Make up a story of 8 from the picture.



(b) Tell other stories of 8.

6. Find other pairs of numbers that make 8.

4 and 4 make 8.

8

4

4

2

6

0

5

3

1

7

8

7. Find other pairs of numbers that make 9.

7 and 2 make 9.

9

7

2

0

3

4

1

6

8

5

Workbook Exercise 8

8. Find other pairs of numbers that make 10.

4 and 6 make 10.

10

4

6

5

7

3

1

9

2

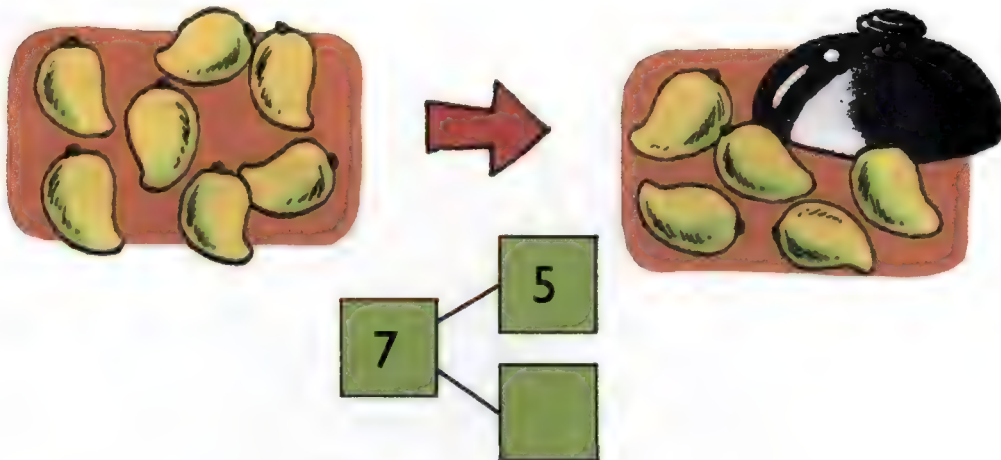
8

0

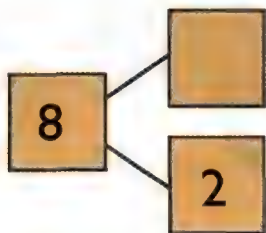
Workbook Exercise 9

9. What are the missing numbers?

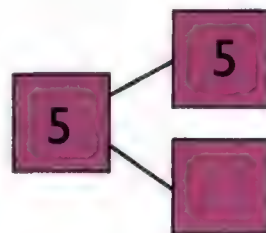
(a)



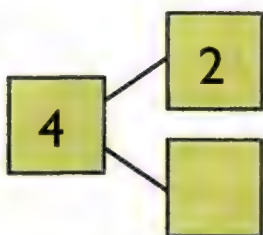
(b)



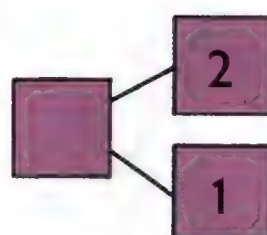
(c)



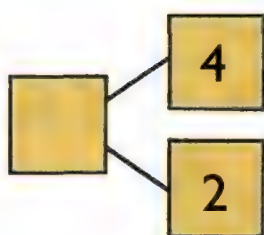
(d)



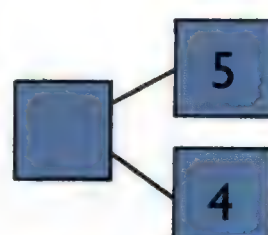
(e)



(f)



(g)





10.



6 and  make 10.

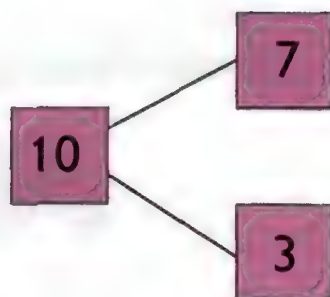
11. Play with a friend.

Make two sets of cards numbered 0 to 10:

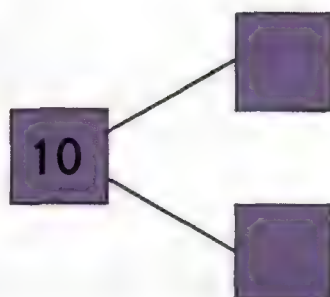


Use the cards to make as many tens as you can.

 and  make 10.



 and  make 10.





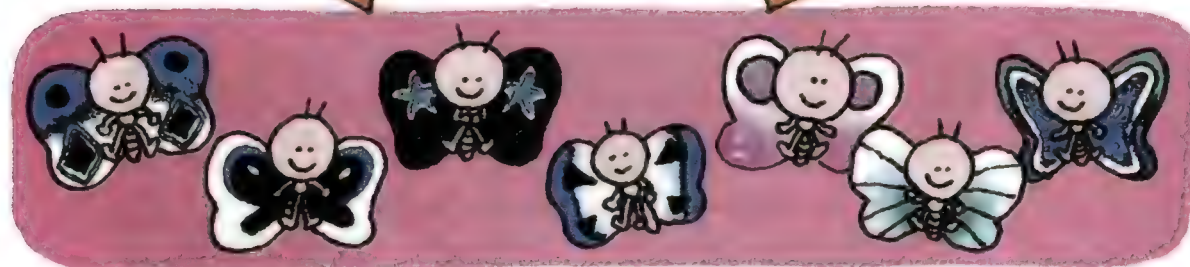
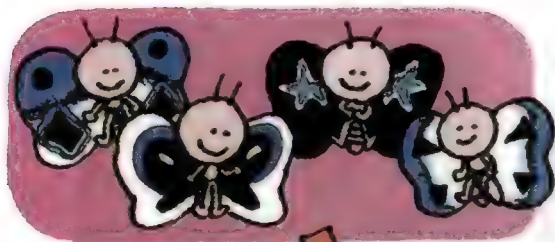
# Addition

.....

## 1 Making Addition Stories







4 butterflies are flying.  
3 butterflies are resting on the flowers.  
There are 7 butterflies altogether.

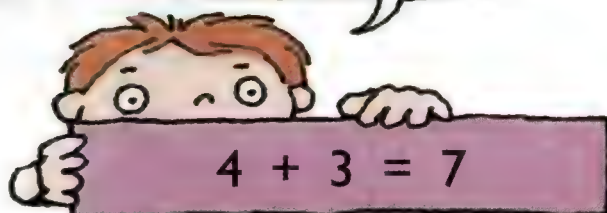
We write the number sentence:

$$4 + 3 = 7$$

This is **addition**.  
It means **putting together**.



**Add 4 and 3.**  
The answer is 7.





There are 6 red flowers.  
There are 4 yellow flowers.  
There are 10 flowers altogether.

$$6 + 4 = 10$$



3 children are playing.  
2 more are coming.  
There are 5 children altogether.

$$3 + 2 = 5$$





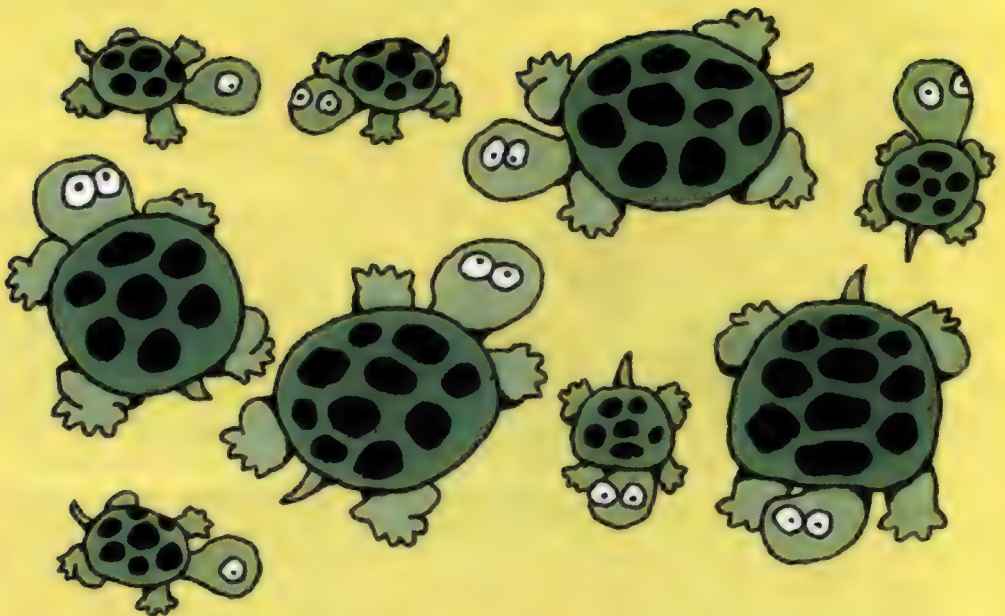
1. Make up a story for each number sentence.

(a)



$$2 + 4 = 6$$

(b)



$$5 + 4 = 9$$

(c)

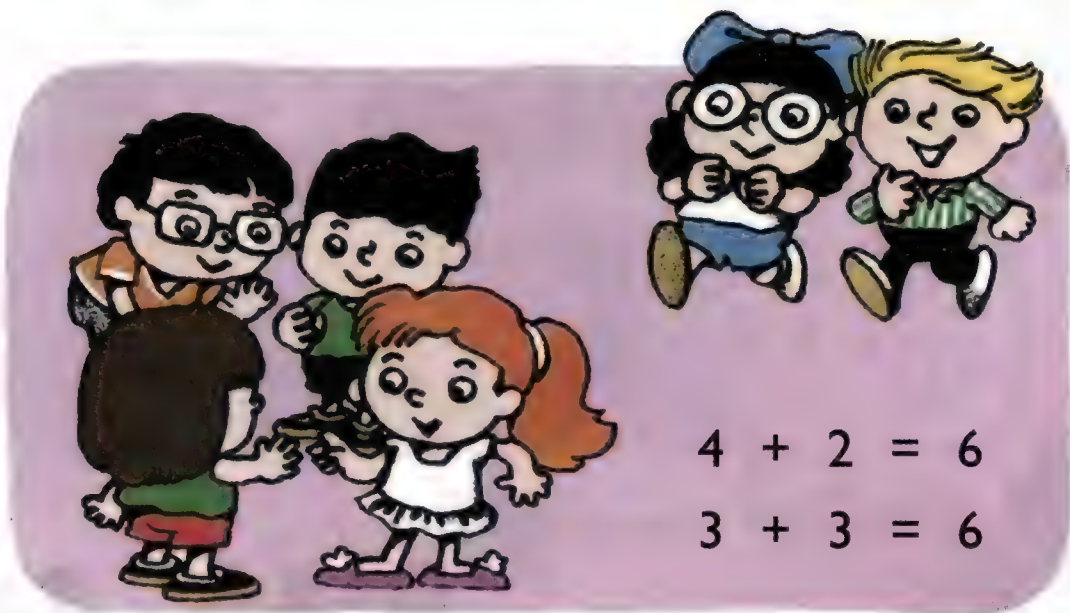


(d)

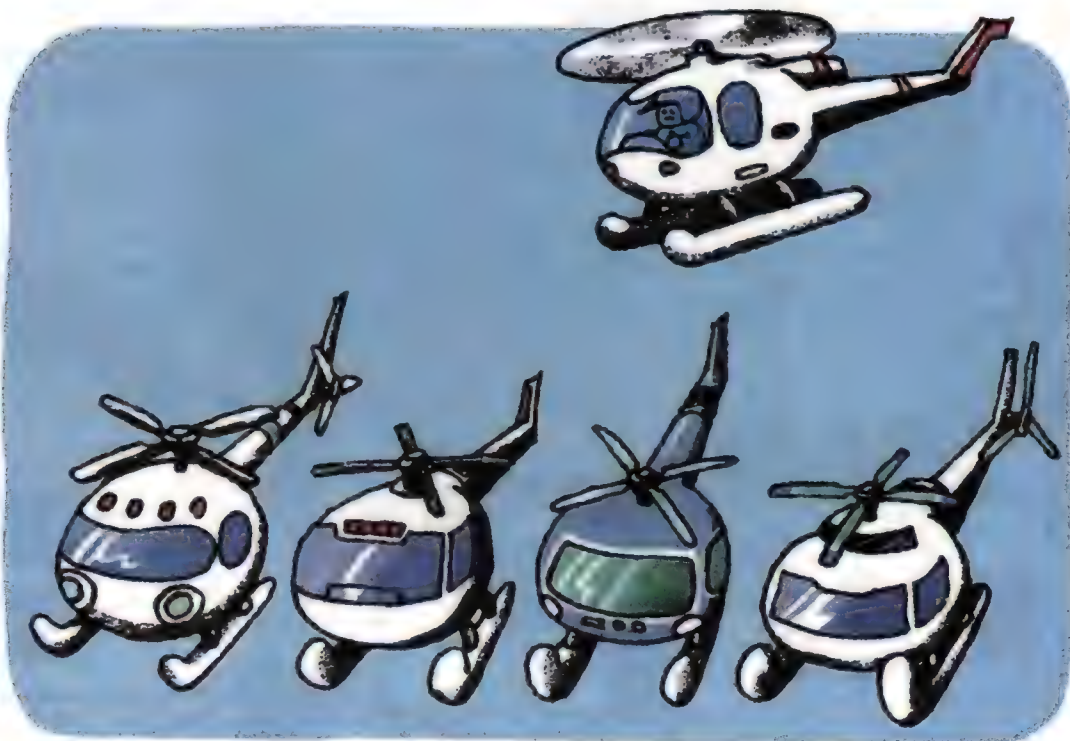




2. Make up as many stories as you can for each number sentence.



3. Make up as many **addition** stories as you can.  
Write a number sentence for each story.



2

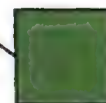
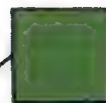
## Addition With Number Bonds



$$6 + 2 = \square$$

$$2 + 6 = \square$$

8



$$5 + 3 = \square$$

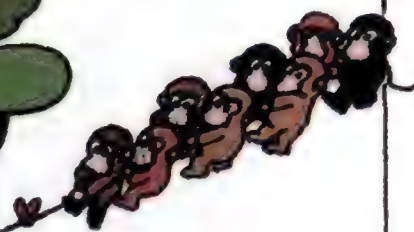
$$3 + 5 = \square$$

$$4 + 4 = \square$$



$$7 + 1 = \square$$

$$1 + 7 = \square$$



$$8 + 0 = \square$$

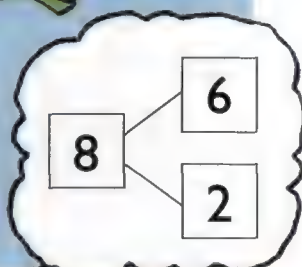
$$0 + 8 = \square$$



1.



How many birds are there altogether?

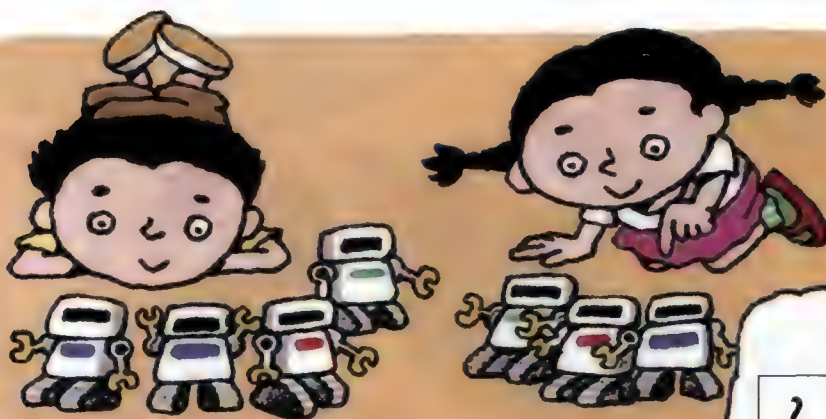


$$6 + 2 = \square$$

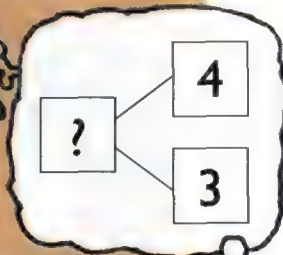
There are 8 birds altogether.



2.



How many robots do they have altogether?



$$4 + 3 = \square$$

There have 7 robots altogether.



3. Complete the number sentences.

(a)

The illustration shows two groups of three carrots each, growing in the soil. Below the carrots is the equation  $3 + 3 = \square$ . To the right, a boy is shown with a thought bubble containing a question mark and two boxes, each containing the number 3.

$3 + 3 = \square$

(b)

The illustration shows seven ladybugs on a large leaf and three ladybugs flying nearby. Below the ladybugs is the equation  $7 + 3 = \square$ . To the right, a girl is shown with a thought bubble containing a question mark and two boxes, one containing the number 7 and the other containing the number 3.

$7 + 3 = \square$

### 3 Other Methods of Addition



$$4 + 1 =$$



$$4 + 2 =$$

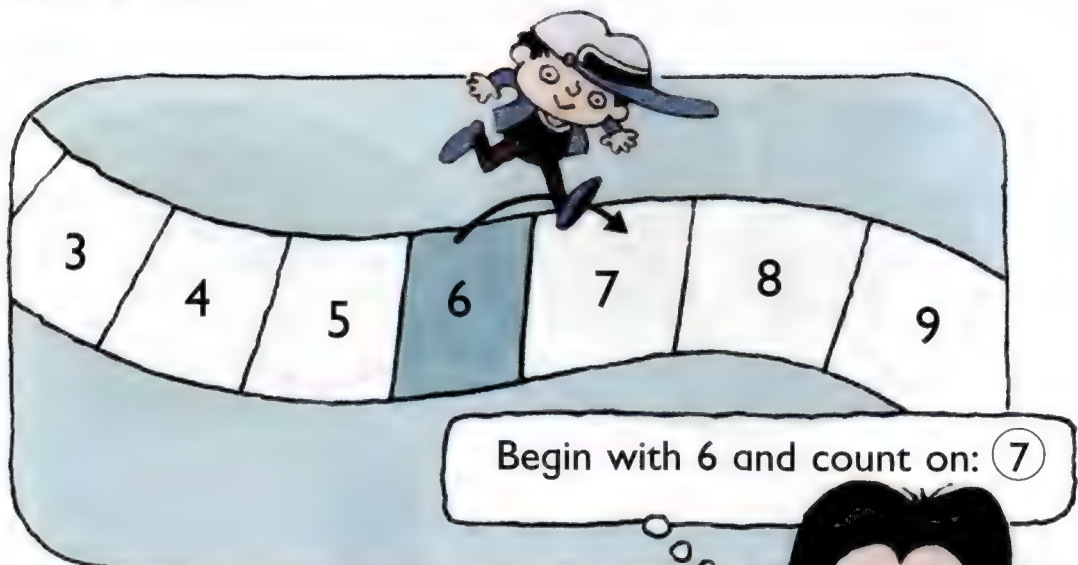


$$4 + 3 =$$






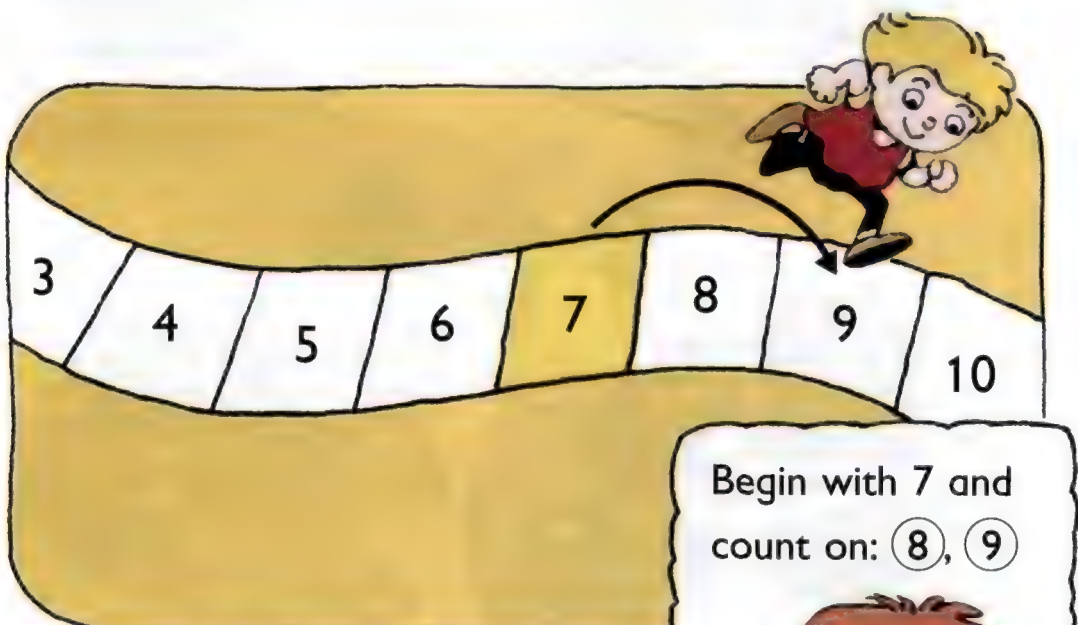
1. Add 6 and 1.




A boy wearing a hat and a dark shirt is jumping over a curved number line. The number line has segments labeled 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The segment with the number 6 is shaded blue. An arrow points from the boy to the number 7. A speech bubble from a girl below says: "Begin with 6 and count on: 7".

6 + 1 = 

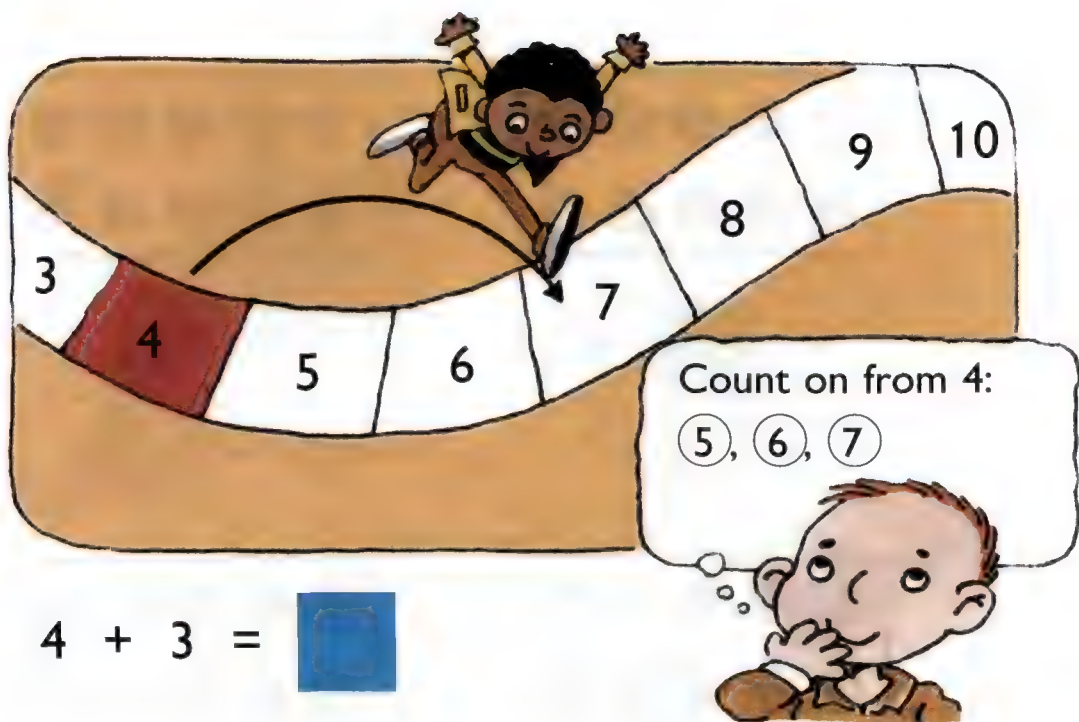
2. Add 7 and 2.



A girl with blonde hair, wearing a red shirt and black pants, is jumping over a curved number line. The number line has segments labeled 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The segment with the number 7 is shaded yellow. An arrow points from the girl to the number 9. A speech bubble from a boy below says: "Begin with 7 and count on: 8, 9".

7 + 2 = 

3. Add 4 and 3.



$4 + 3 =$

4. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)  $4 + 0 =$

$5 + 0 =$

$8 + 0 =$

(b)  $5 + 1 =$

$7 + 1 =$

$9 + 1 =$

(c)  $3 + 2 =$

$6 + 2 =$

$8 + 2 =$

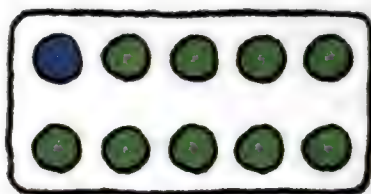
(d)  $5 + 3 =$

$6 + 3 =$

$7 + 3 =$

5. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)



$$1 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$$

(b)



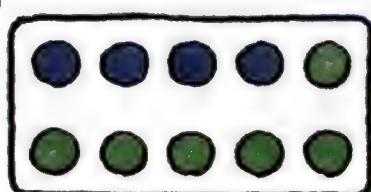
$$2 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$$

(c)



$$3 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$$

(d)



$$4 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$$

(e)  $5 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$

(f)  $6 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$

(g)  $7 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$

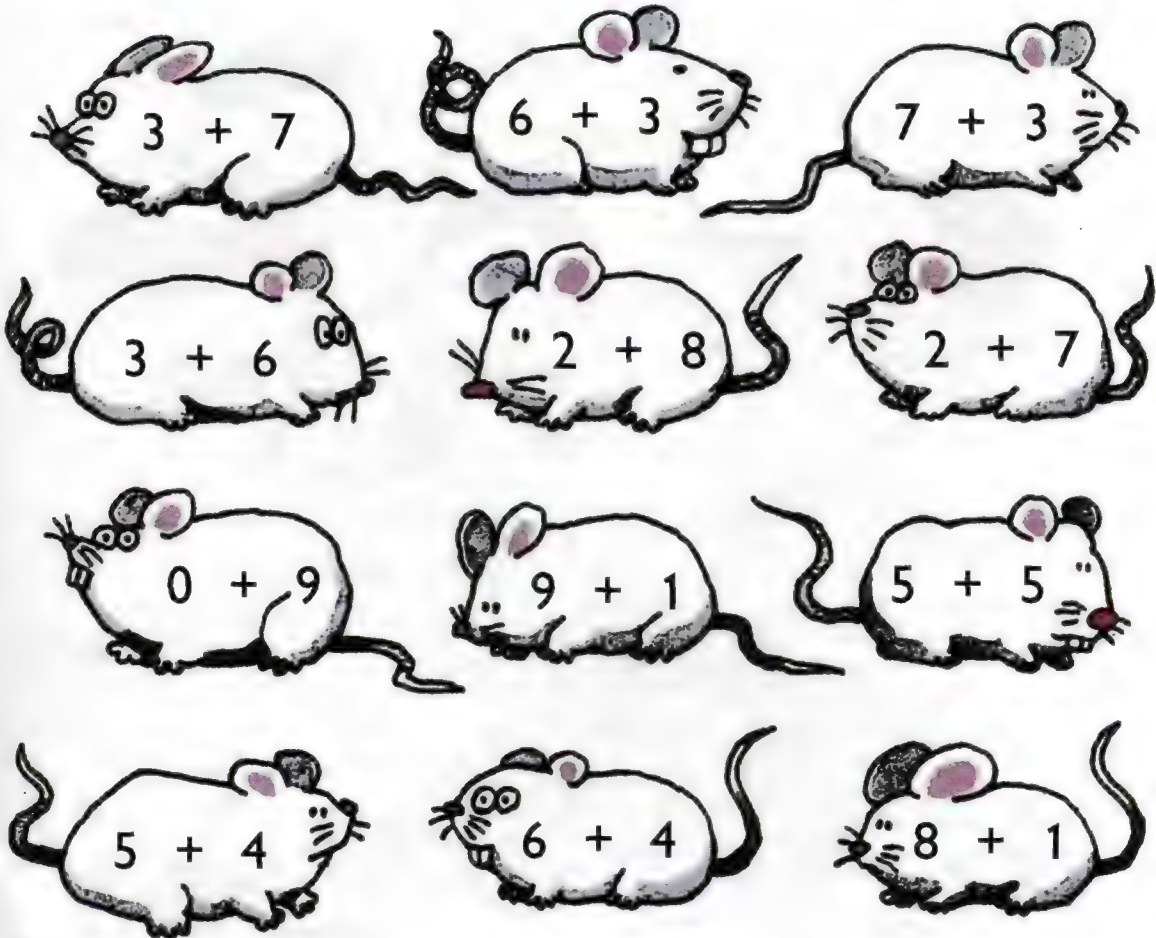
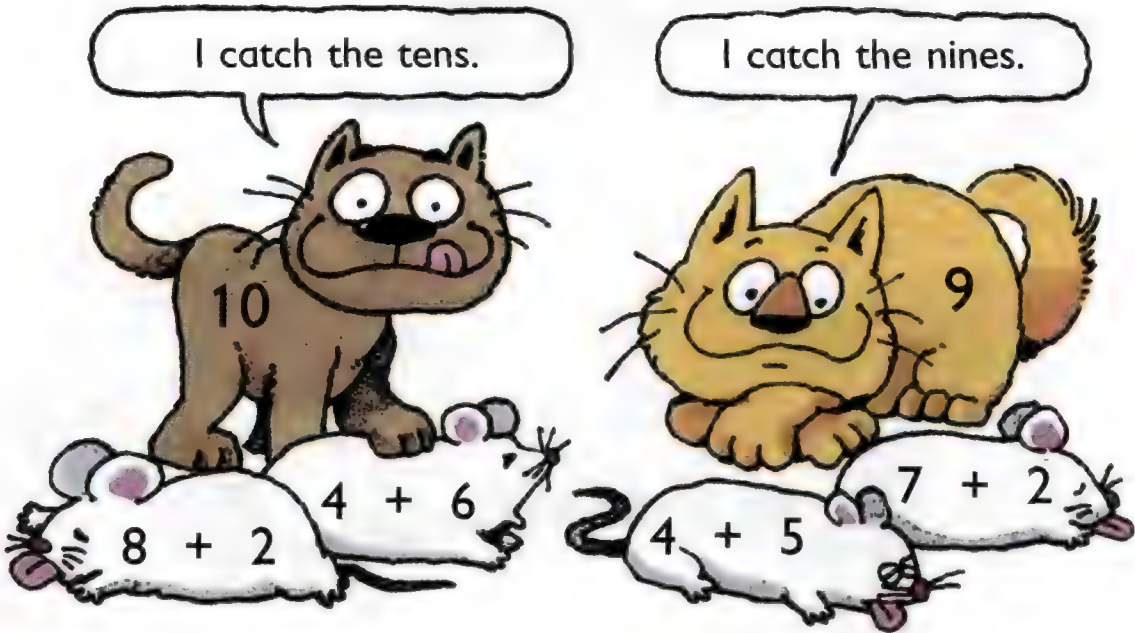
(h)  $8 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$

(i)  $9 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$

(j)  $10 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = 10$



6. Which rats will each cat catch?

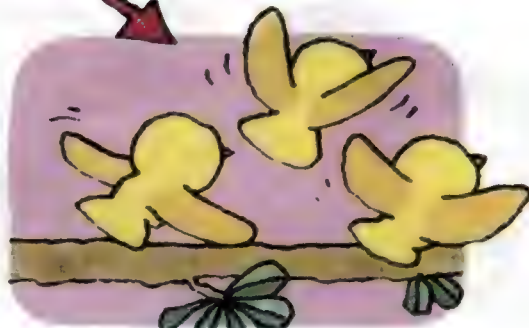
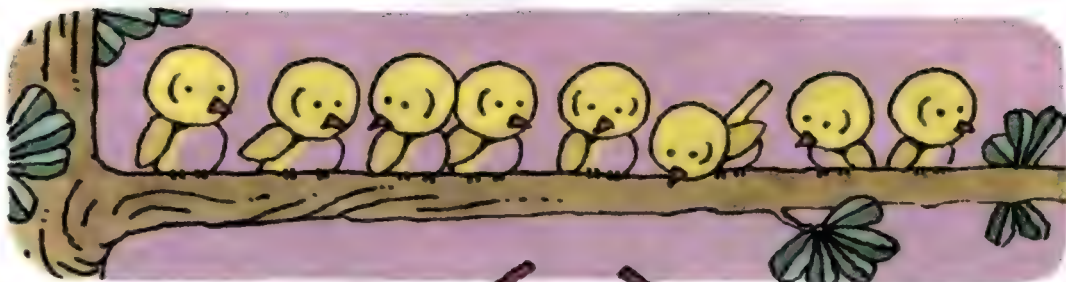


# 4 Subtraction

## 1 Making Subtraction Stories







There are 8 birds.  
3 birds fly away.  
5 birds are left.



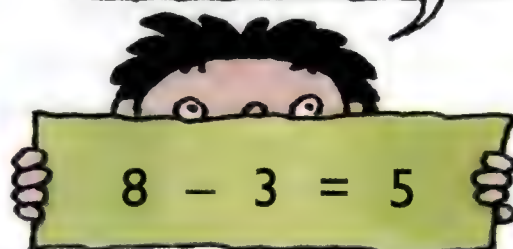
We write the number sentence:

$$8 - 3 = 5$$

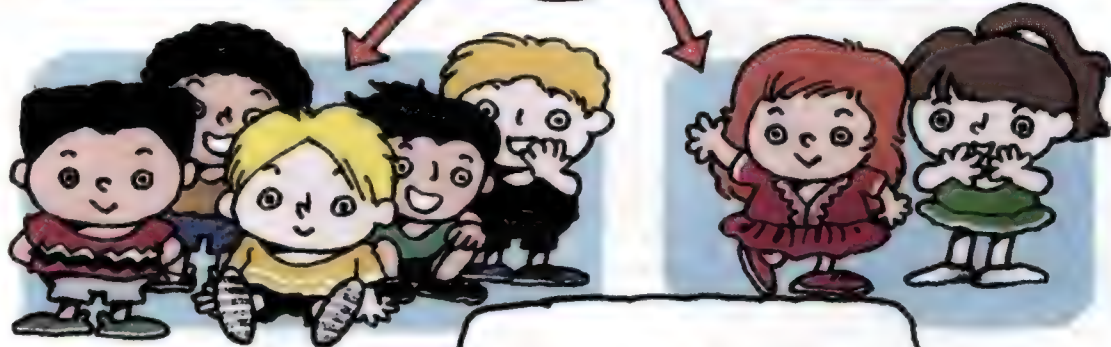
This is **subtraction**.  
It means **taking away**.



**Subtract** 3 from 8.  
The answer is 5.

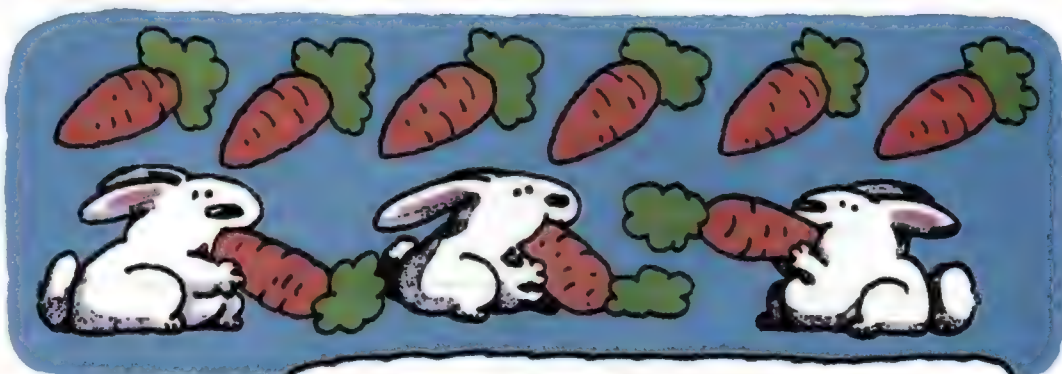






$$7 - 2 = 5$$

There are 7 children.  
2 of them are girls.  
There are 5 boys.



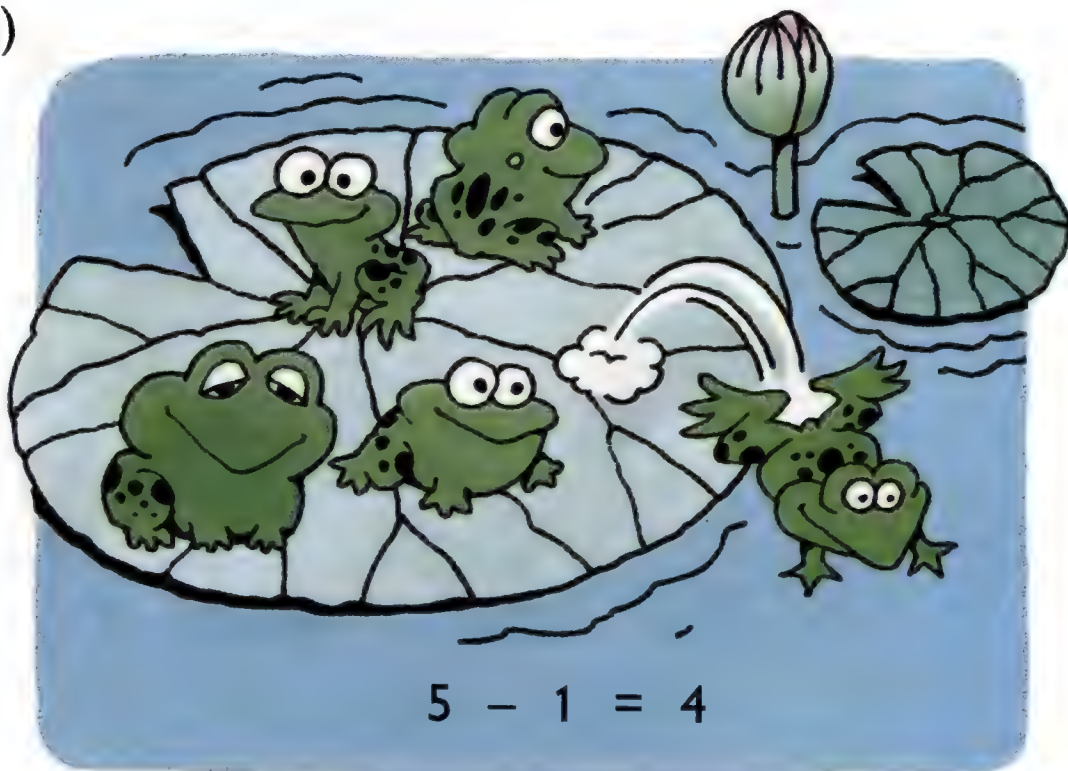
There are 9 carrots altogether.  
The rabbits are eating 3 carrots.  
6 carrots are left.

$$9 - 3 = 6$$

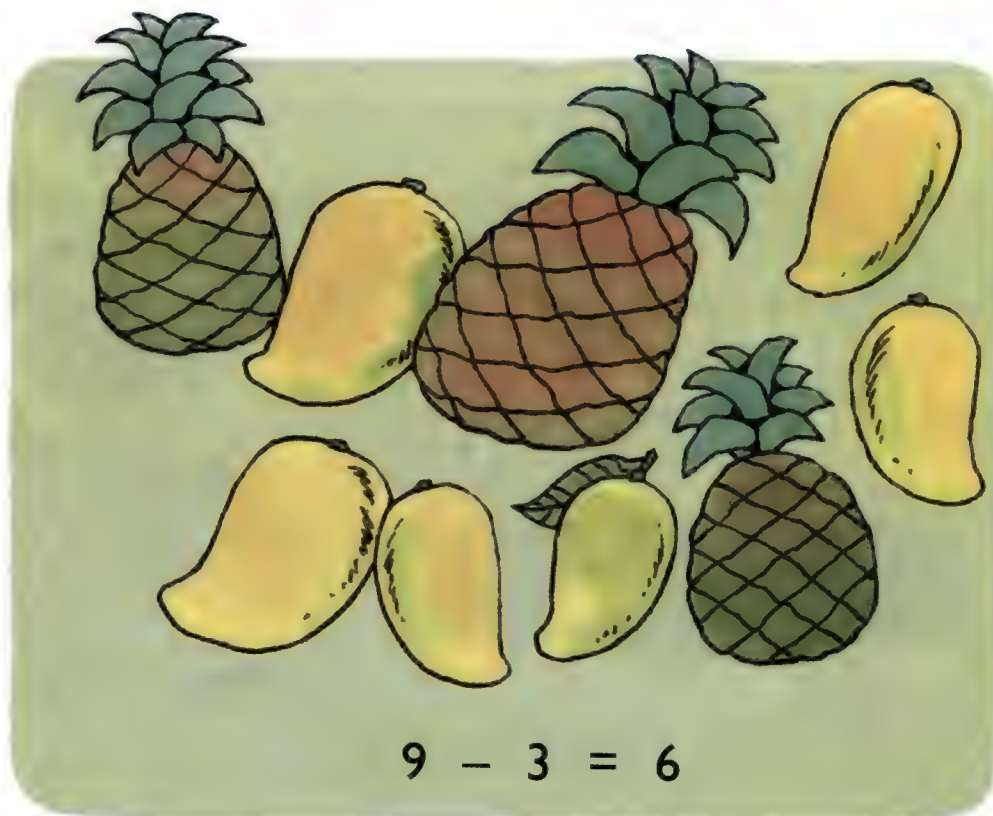


1. Make up a story for each number sentence.

(a)



(b)



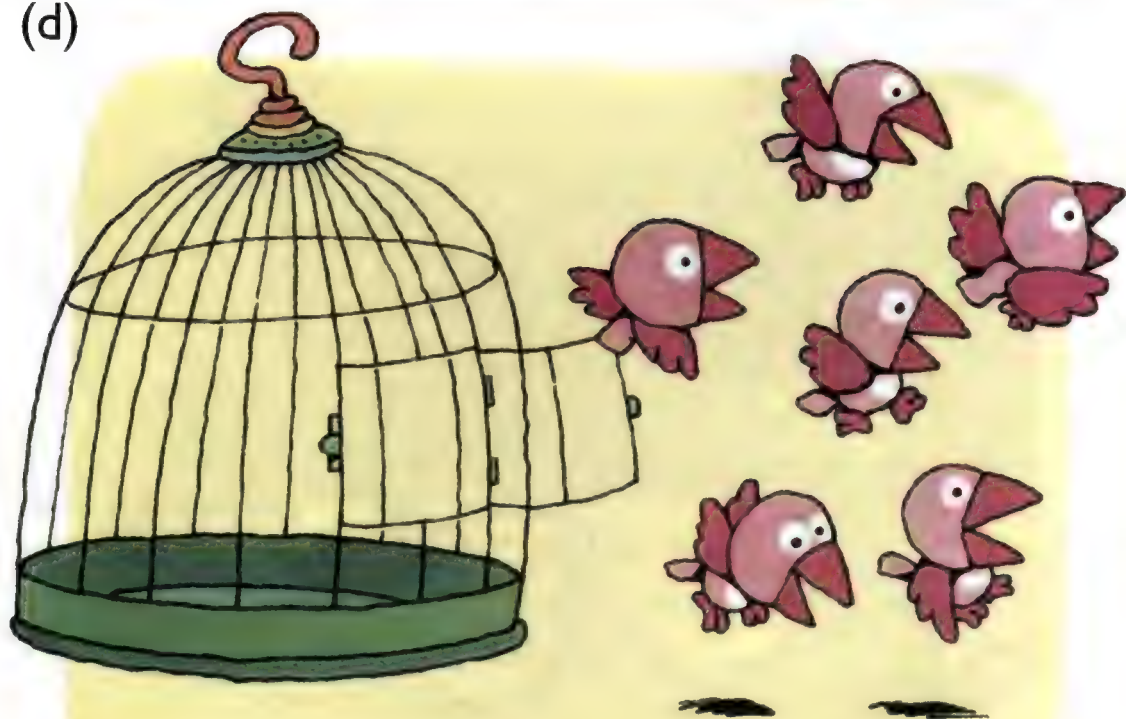


(c)



$$6 - 4 = 2$$

(d)



$$6 - 6 = 0$$



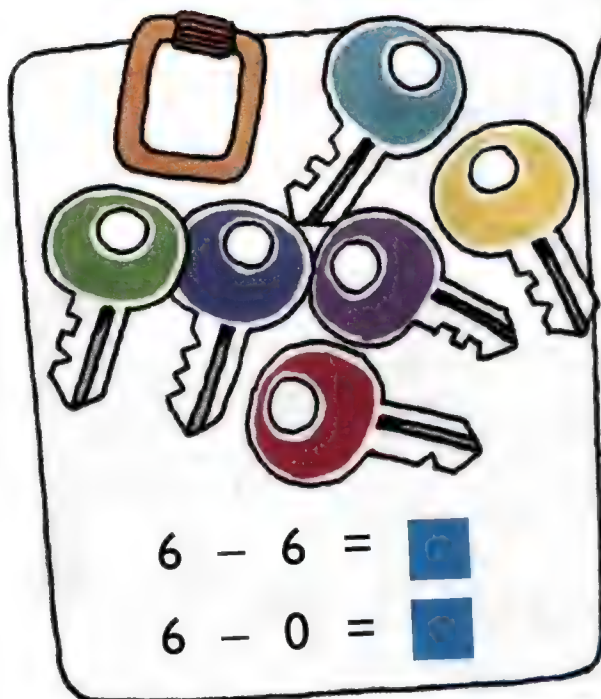
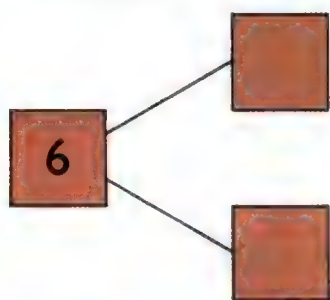
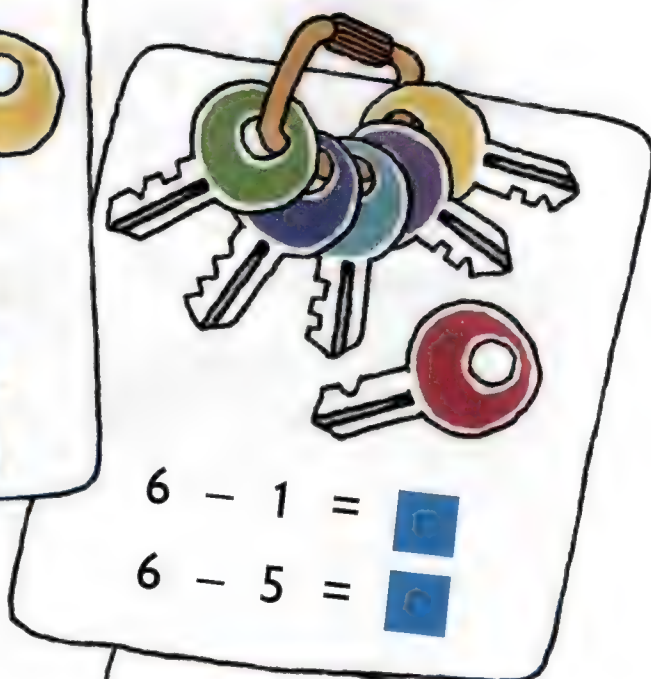
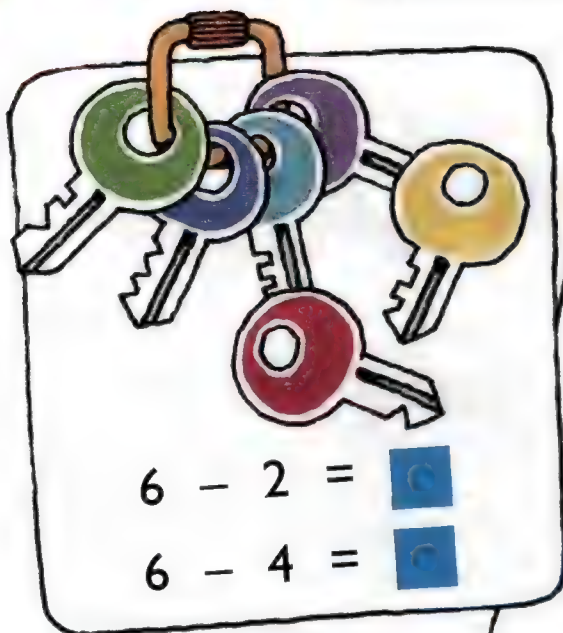
2. Make up as many stories as you can for each number sentence.



3. Make up as many **subtraction** stories as you can. Write a number sentence for each story.



## 2 Methods of Subtraction



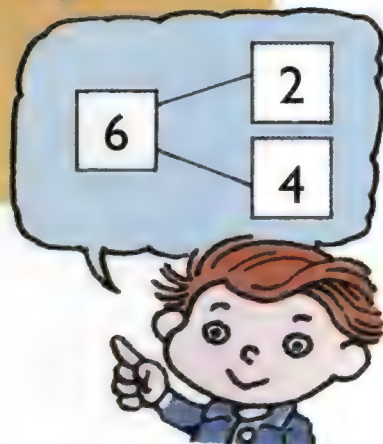


1.

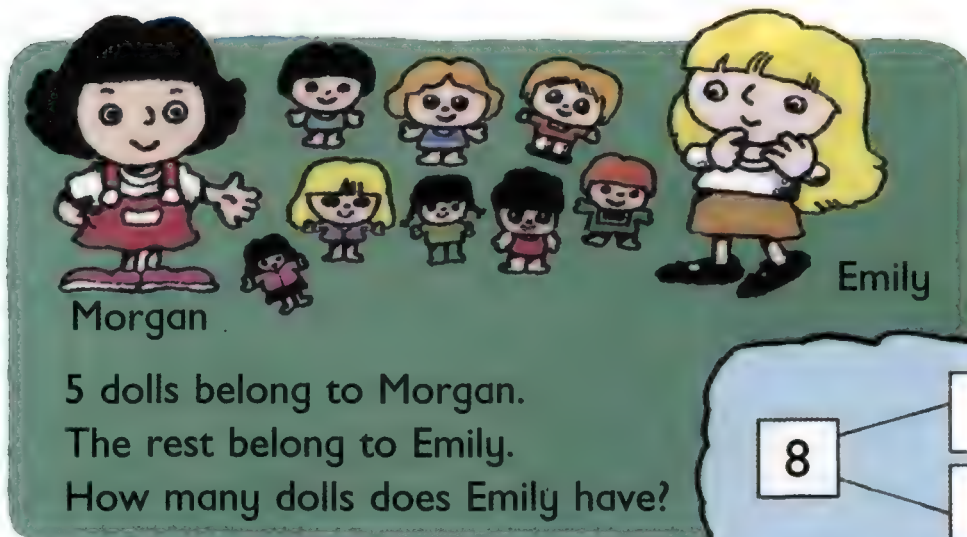


$$6 - 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$\boxed{\phantom{00}}$  balloons are left.

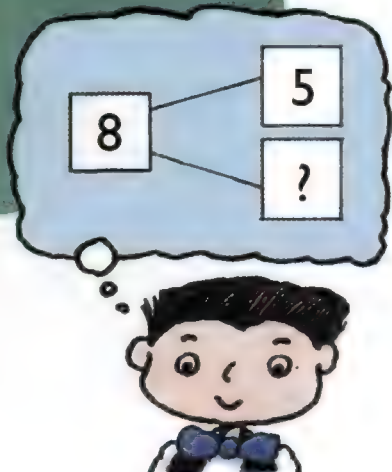


2.



$$8 - 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Emily has  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$  dolls.





3. Complete the number sentences.

(a)


8 - 2 =

(b)

7 - 4 =

4. Complete the number sentences.

(a)




3 + 2 =

5 - 2 =

2 + 3 =

5 - 3 =

(b)



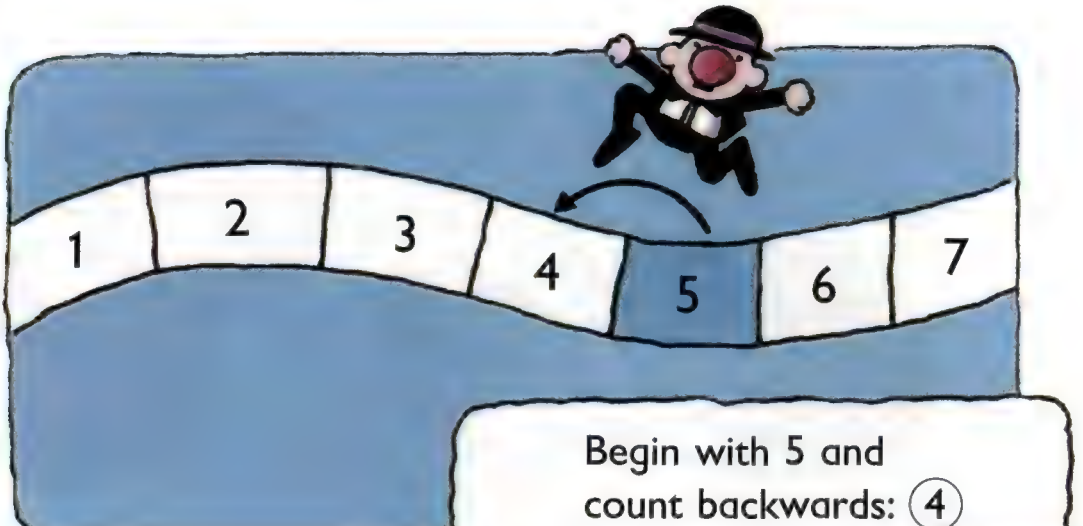
7 + 2 =

9 - 2 =

2 + 7 =


9 - 7 =


5. Subtract 1 from 5.



A number line with numbers 1 through 7. A character is jumping from the number 5 to the number 4, indicated by a curved arrow. The number 5 is highlighted in blue.

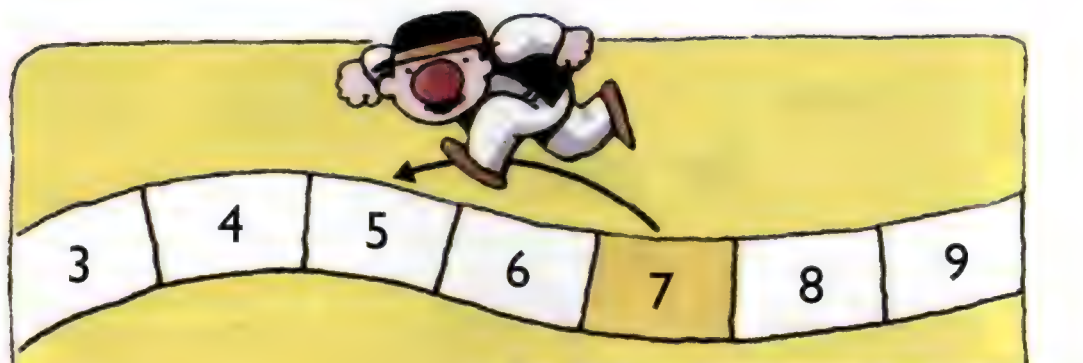
Begin with 5 and count backwards: ④

$5 - 1 =$  




A cartoon girl with brown hair, wearing a blue and white striped shirt, is thinking with her hand on her chin.


6. Subtract 2 from 7.



A number line with numbers 3 through 9. A character is jumping from the number 7 to the number 5, indicated by a curved arrow. The number 7 is highlighted in yellow.

Begin with 7 and count backwards: ⑥, ⑤

$7 - 2 =$  



A cartoon boy with black hair, wearing an orange shirt, is thinking with his hand on his chin.



7. Subtract 3 from 10.

Count backwards  
from 10: (9), (8), (7)



$$10 - 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

8. Complete the subtraction sentences.

(a)  $3 - 0 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(b)  $4 - 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$5 - 0 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$7 - 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$8 - 0 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$9 - 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(c)  $5 - 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(d)  $5 - 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$6 - 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$8 - 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$10 - 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$9 - 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

9. Complete the subtraction sentences.



(a)  $5 - 5 =$

$5 - 4 =$

$5 - 3 =$

(b)  $9 - 9 =$

$9 - 8 =$

$9 - 7 =$

(c)  $3 - 2 =$

$6 - 5 =$

$9 - 8 =$

(d)  $6 - 4 =$

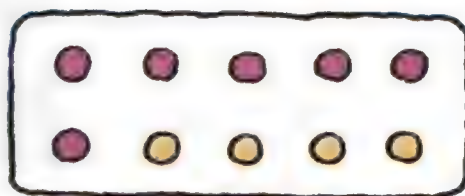
$7 - 5 =$

$8 - 6 =$

10. Subtract 6 from 10.

6 and 4 make 10.

$10 - 6 =$



11. Complete the subtraction sentences.

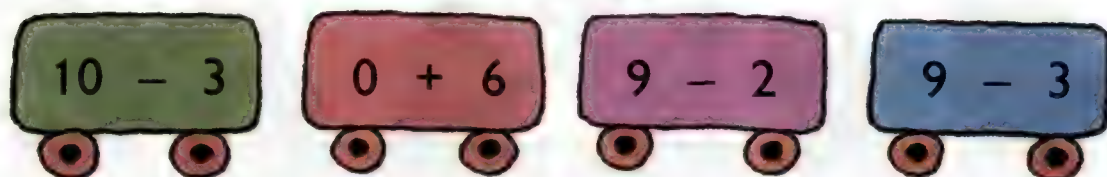
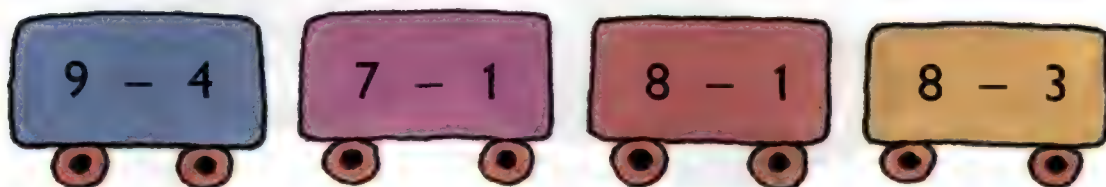
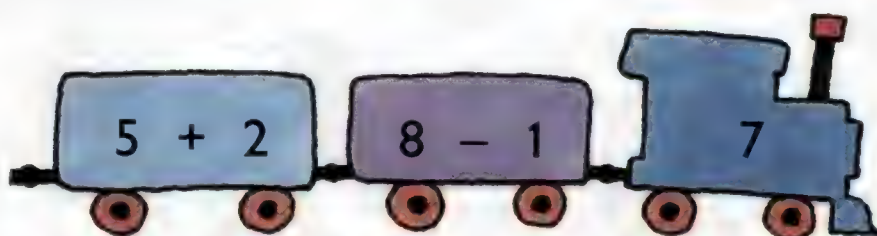
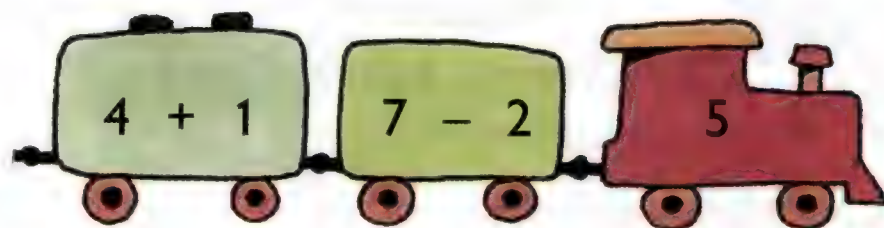
(a)  $10 - 3 =$

(b)  $10 - 5 =$

(c)  $10 - 8 =$

(d)  $10 - 9 =$

12. Which train does each car belong to?





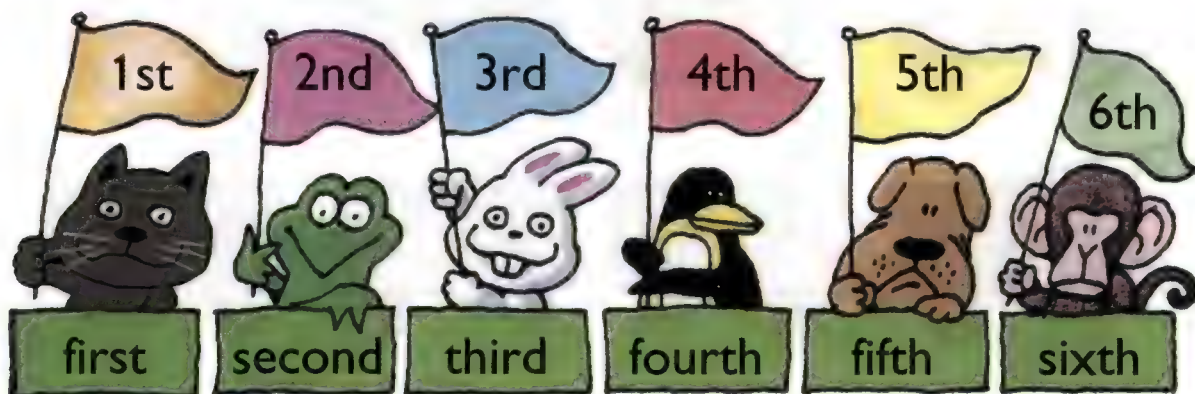


# Ordinal Numbers

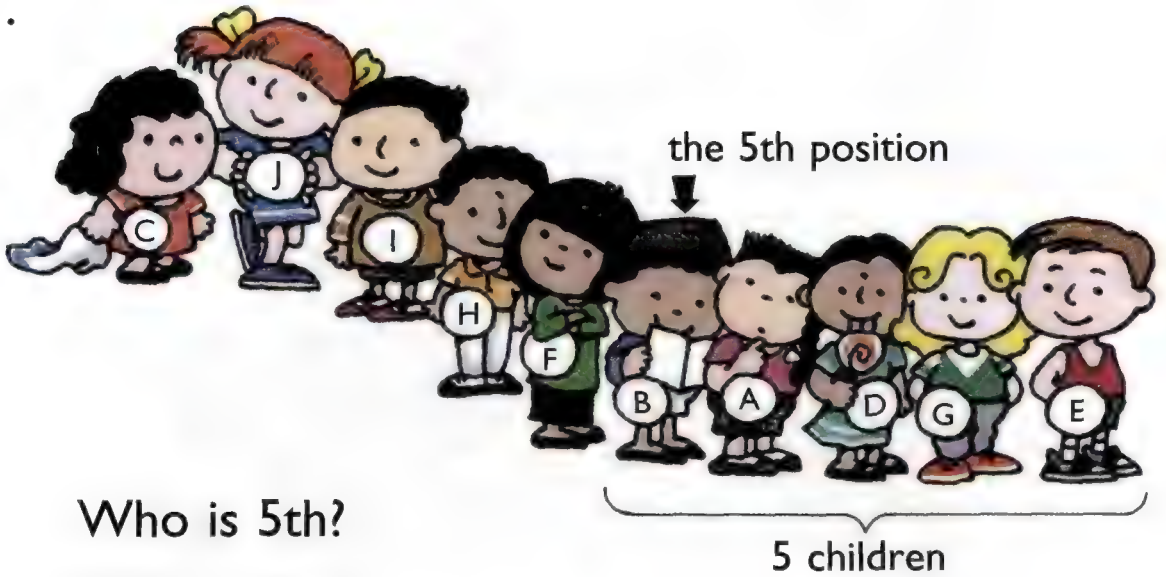
.....

## 1 Naming Positions

Who comes in first?



1.



Who is 5th?

Who is 9th?

In which position is the boy E?

Workbook Exercises 32 & 33

2.



is 3rd from the **left**.

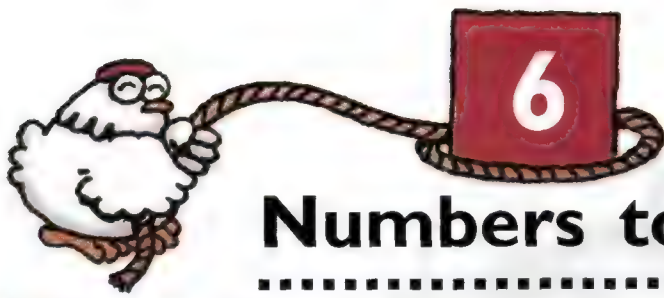


is 2nd from the **right**.

Who is 4th from the left?

Who is 6th from the right?



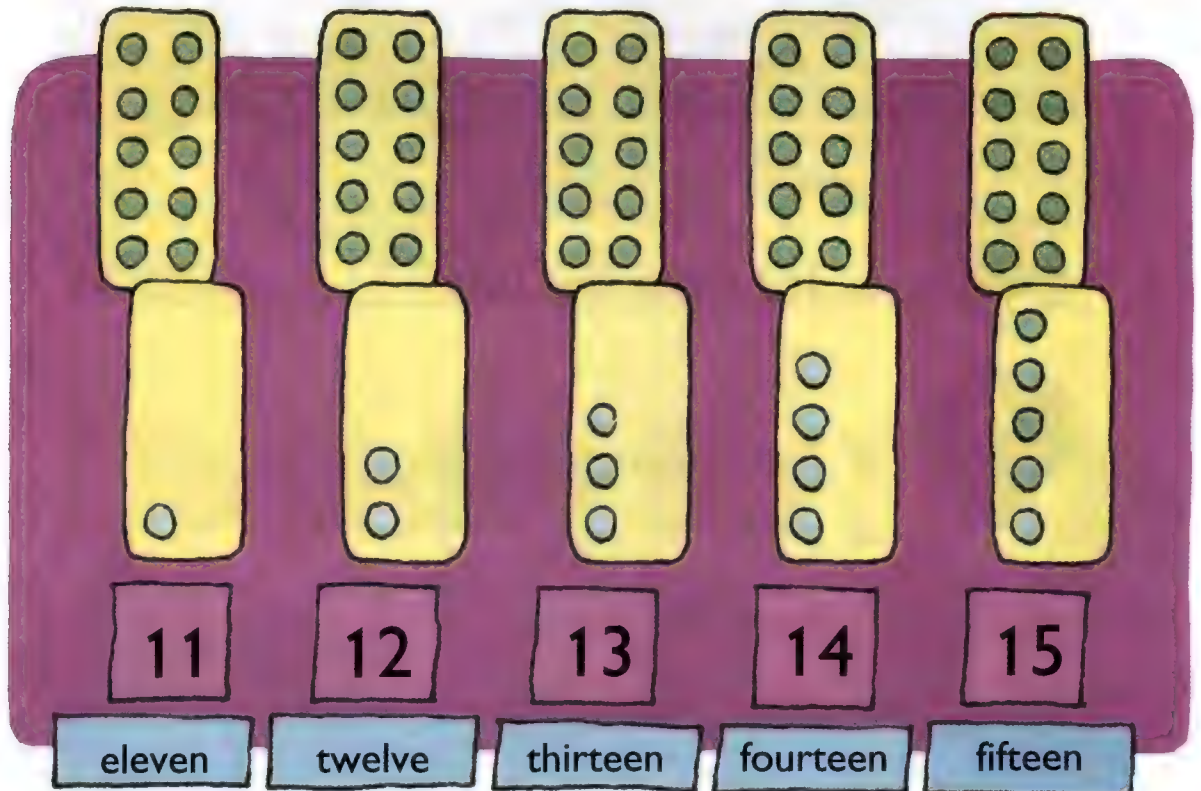


# Numbers to 20

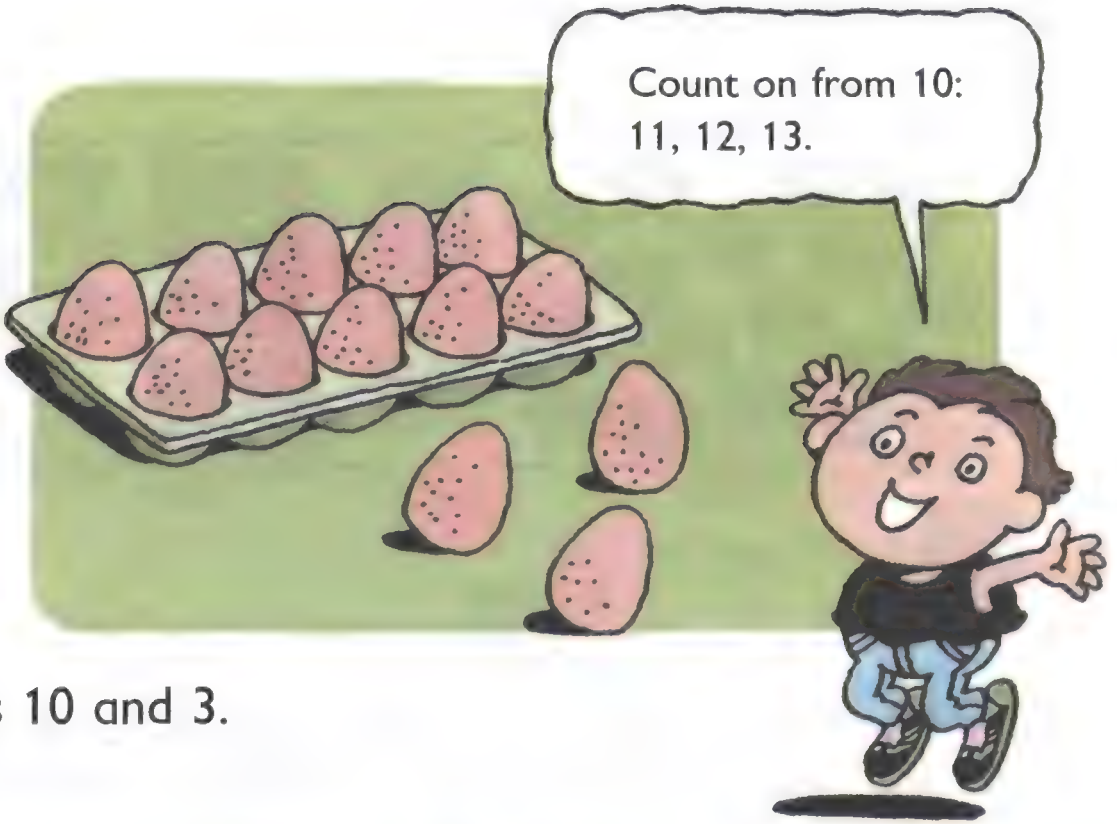
## 1 Counting and Comparing



Count all the eggs:  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,  
9, 10, 11, 12, 13





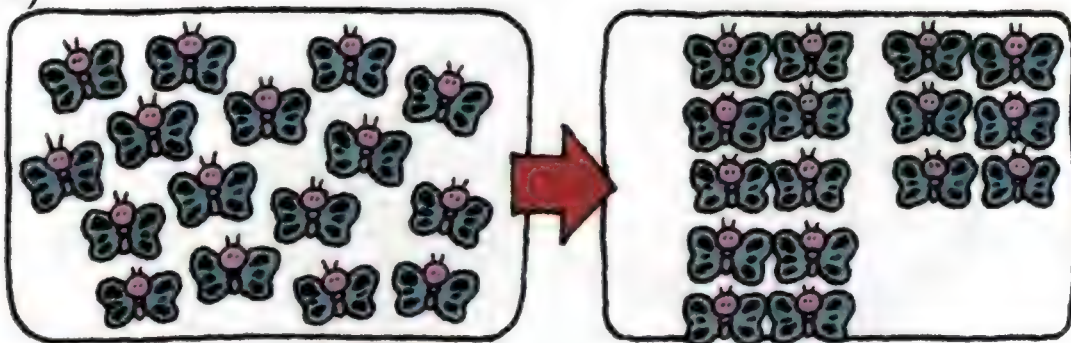


13 is 10 and 3.

16	17	18	19	20
sixteen	seventeen	eighteen	nineteen	twenty

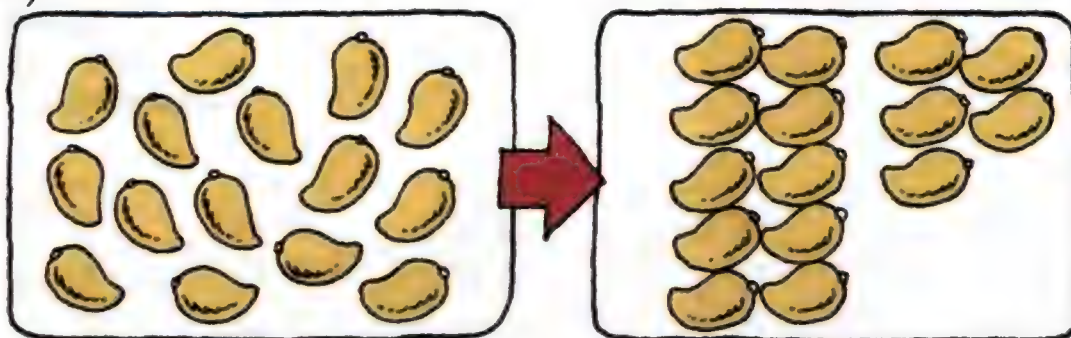
1. Make a ten and count.

(a)



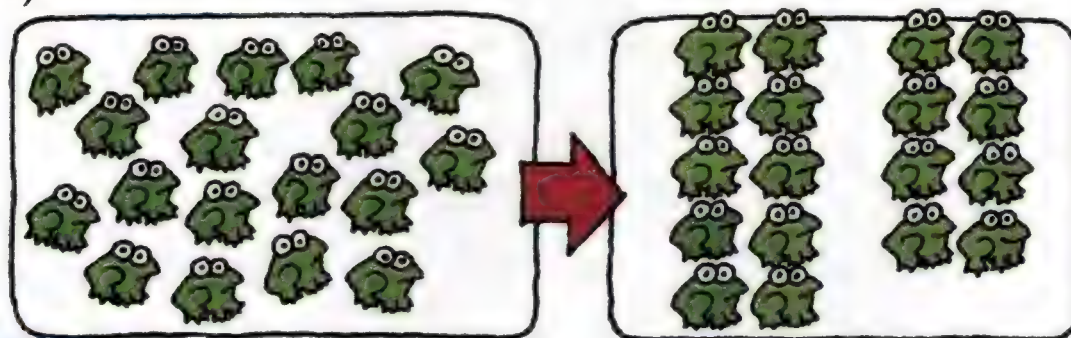
 is 10 and 6.

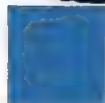
(b)



 is 10 and 5.

(c)



 is 10 and 8.

2. (a) How many beads are there?



(b) 10 and 5 make .

(c)  $10 + 5 =$

3. (a) How many stamps are there?



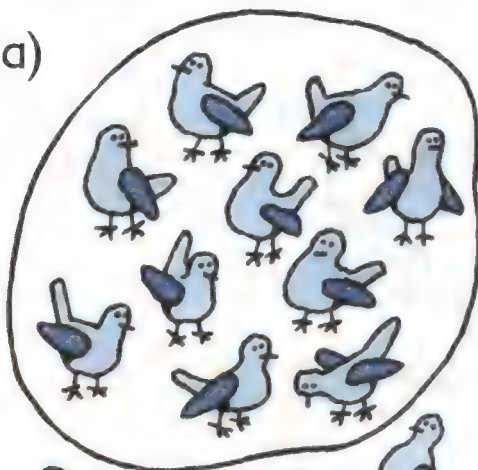
(b) 10 and 4 make .

(c)  $10 + 4 =$



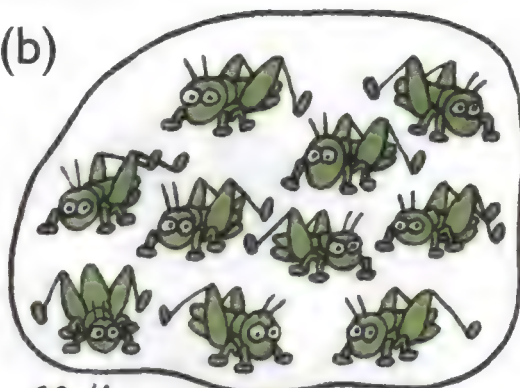
4. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)



$$10 + 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

(b)

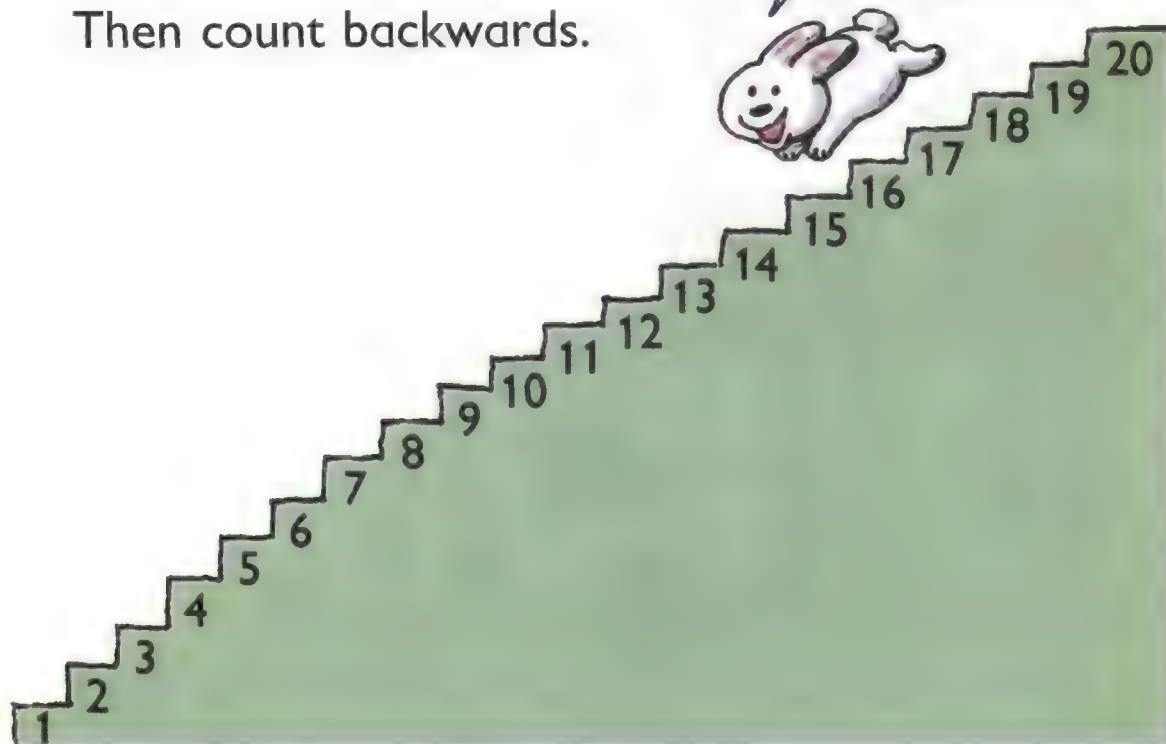


$$10 + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Workbook Exercise 37

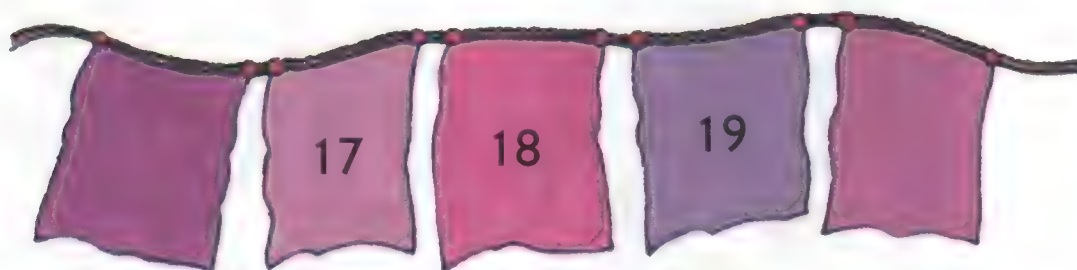
5. Count from 1 to 20.  
Then count backwards.

20, 19, 18, ...

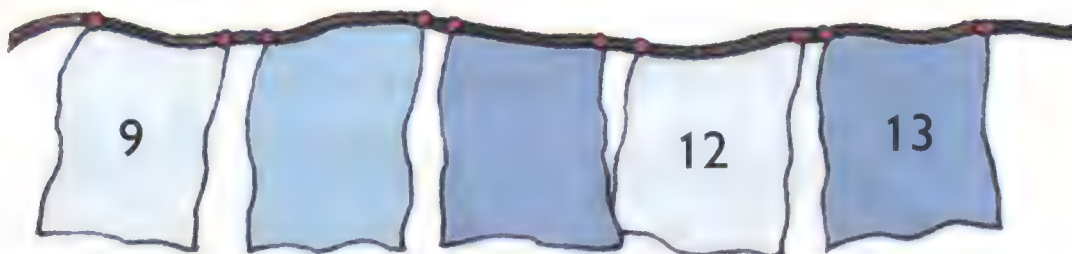


6. What are the missing numbers?

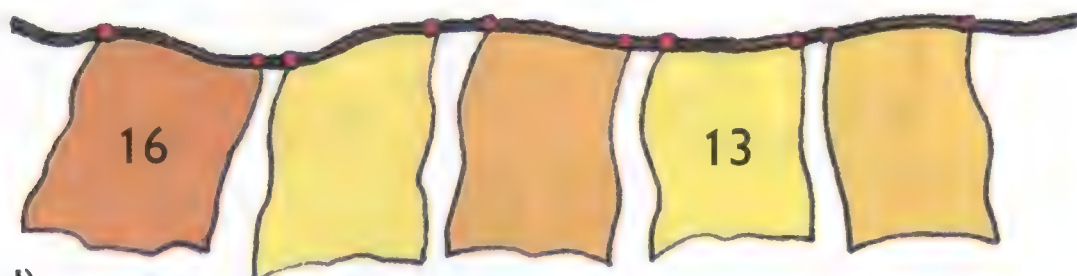
(a)



(b)



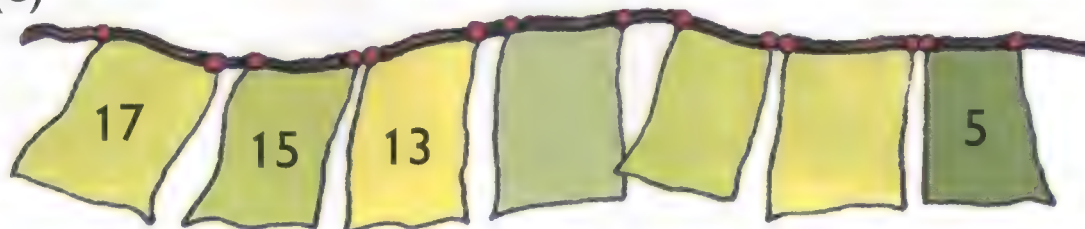
(c)



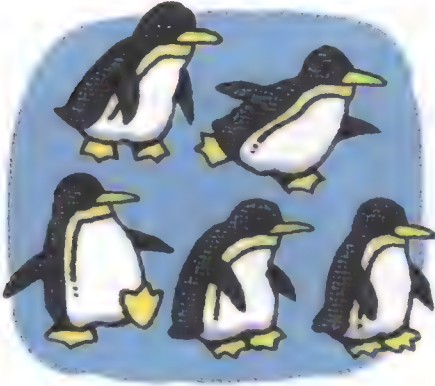
(d)



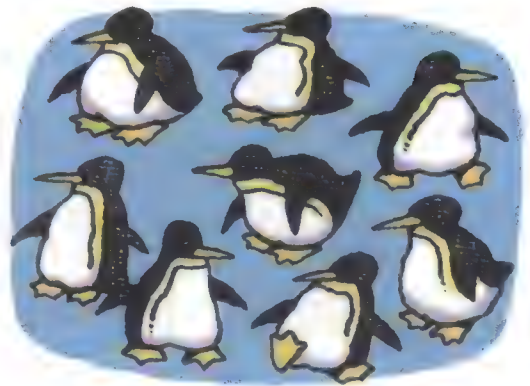
(e)



7. Which set has the **greater** number?

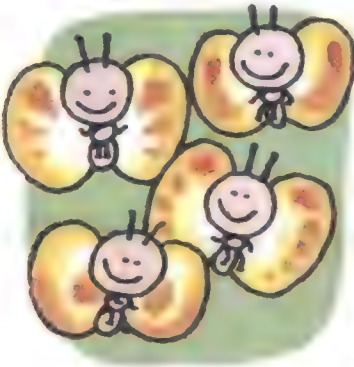


A

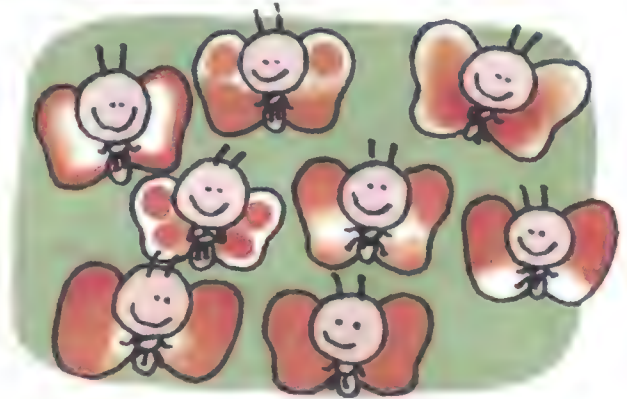


B

8. Which set has the **smaller** number?

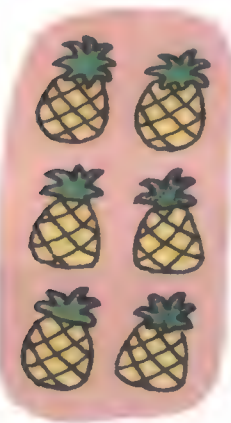


A



B

9. Which set has the **greatest** number?  
Which set has the **smallest** number?



A



B



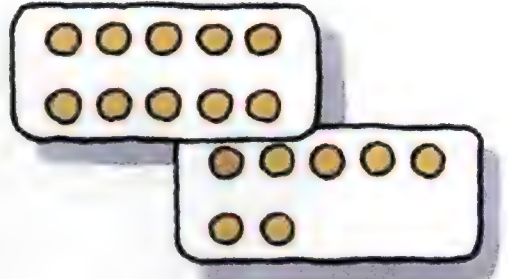
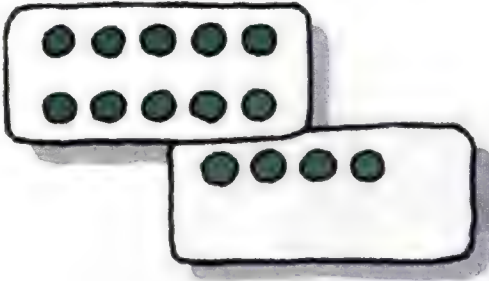
C



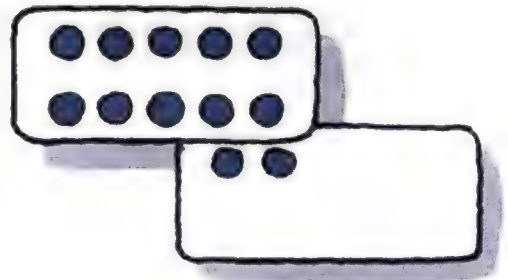
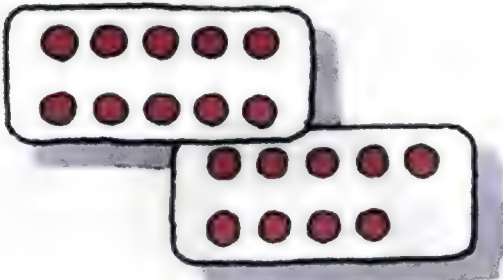
D



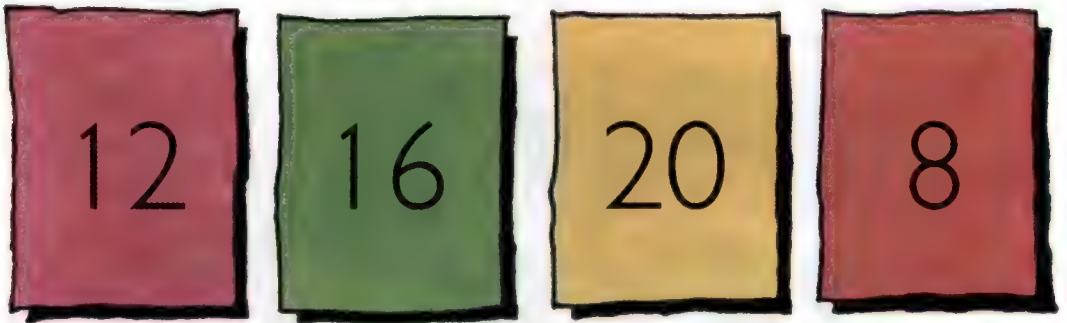
10. (a) Which is greater, 14 or 17?



(b) Which is smaller, 19 or 12?



11. Compare these numbers:



(a) Which number is the greatest?

(b) Which number is the smallest?

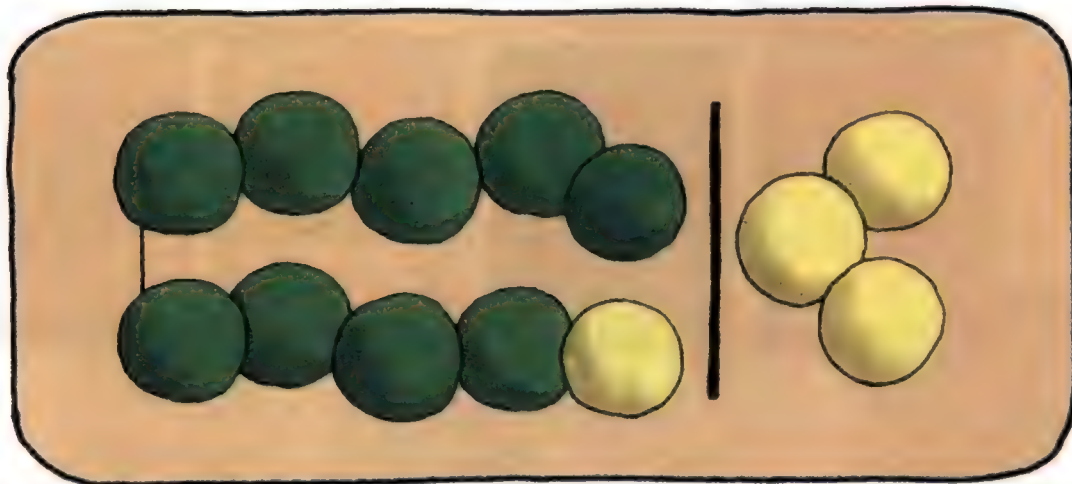
(c) Arrange the numbers in order. Begin with the smallest.

# Addition and Subtraction



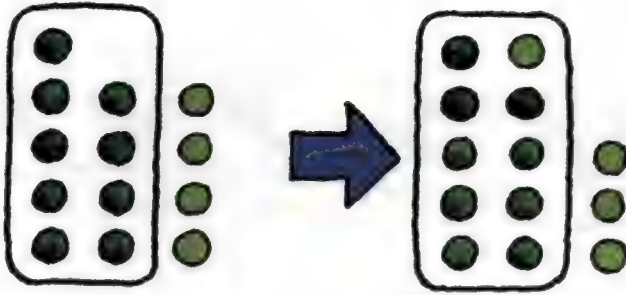
How many balls are there altogether?

Make 10 first.



$$9 + 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

There are  $\boxed{\phantom{00}}$  balls altogether.



9 and 1 make 10.

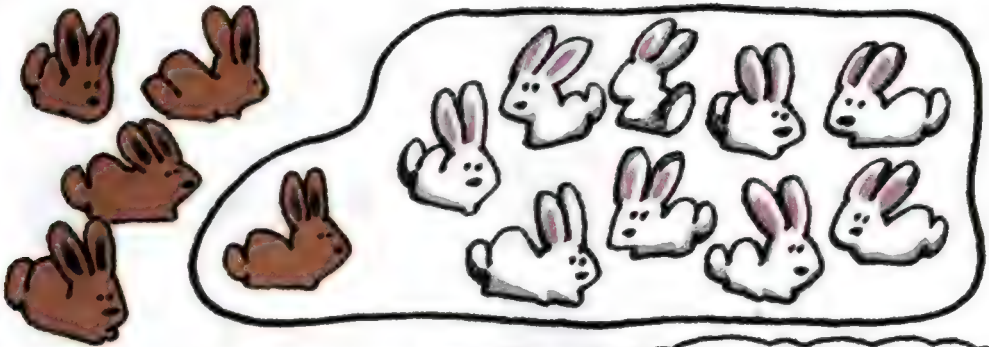
$$10 + 3 = 13$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 9 + 4 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 1 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

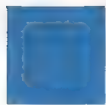


1. Add by making 10 first.

(a)



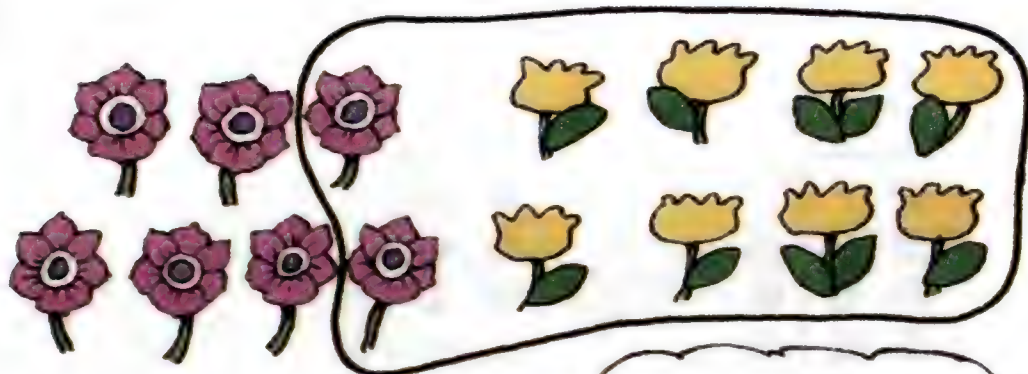
$$5 + 9 = \square$$



$$\begin{array}{c} 5 + 9 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 4 \quad 1 \end{array}$$



(b)



$$\begin{array}{c} 7 + 8 \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ 5 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$7 + 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



2. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)  $9 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$9 + 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(b)  $8 + 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$8 + 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(c)  $1 + 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$3 + 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

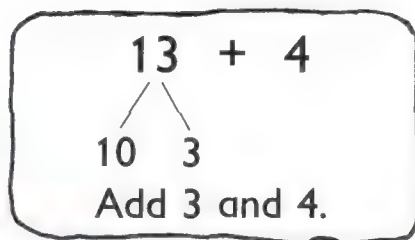
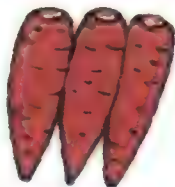
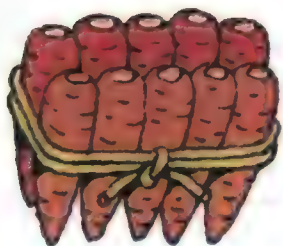
(d)  $2 + 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$5 + 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

(e)  $3 + 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$6 + 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

3. Add 13 and 4.



$13 + 4 =$



4. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)  $5 + 4 = 9$

(b)  $2 + 8 = 10$

$15 + 4 =$



$12 + 8 =$



$5 + 14 =$

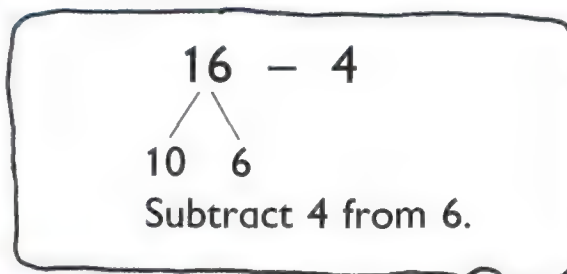
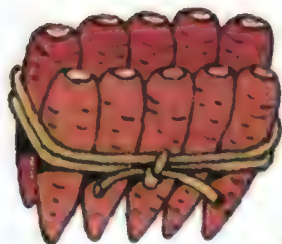


$2 + 18 =$



Workbook Exercise 42

5. Subtract 4 from 16.



$16 - 4 =$



6. Complete the subtraction sentences.

(a)  $8 - 3 = 5$

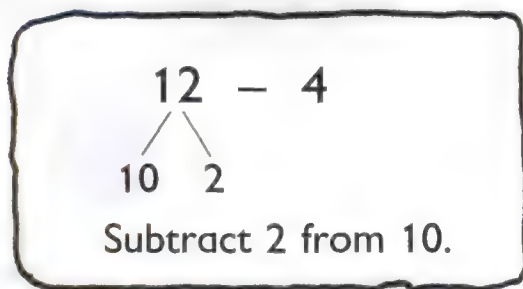
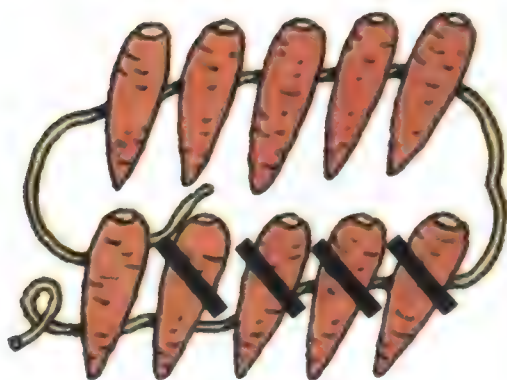
(b)  $7 - 5 = 2$

$18 - 3 =$

$17 - 5 =$

Workbook Exercise 43

7. Subtract 4 from 12.



?



$12 - 4 =$

8. Complete the subtraction sentences.

(a)  $10 - 6 = 4$

(b)  $10 - 7 = 3$

$11 - 6 =$

$11 - 7 =$

$12 - 6 =$

$12 - 7 =$

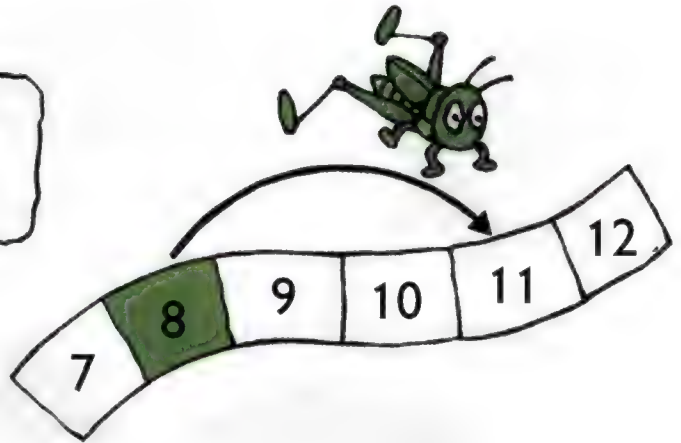
$15 - 6 =$

$15 - 7 =$



9. Add 8 and 3.

Count on from 8:  
⑨, ⑩, ⑪



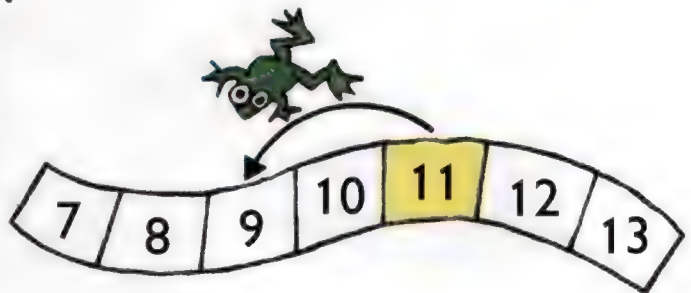
10. Complete the addition sentences.

(a)  $9 + 2 =$   (b)  $9 + 3 =$

(c)  $15 + 1 =$   (d)  $17 + 2 =$

11. Subtract 2 from 11.

Count backwards  
from 11:  
⑩, ⑨



12. Complete the subtraction sentences.

(a)  $11 - 3 =$   (b)  $12 - 3 =$

(c)  $14 - 1 =$   (d)  $18 - 2 =$



## Common Shapes



1. Compare the objects in each set with the given shape.

(a)

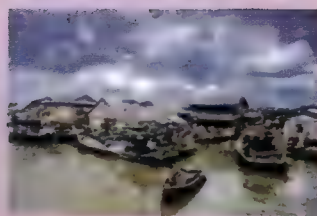
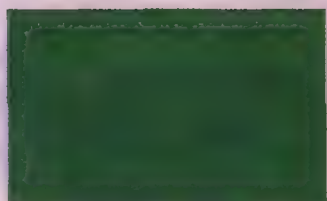


(b)

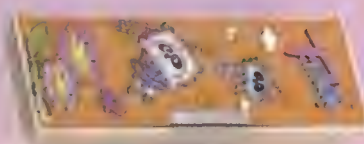




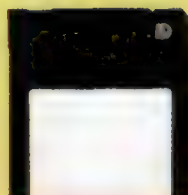
(c)



rectangle



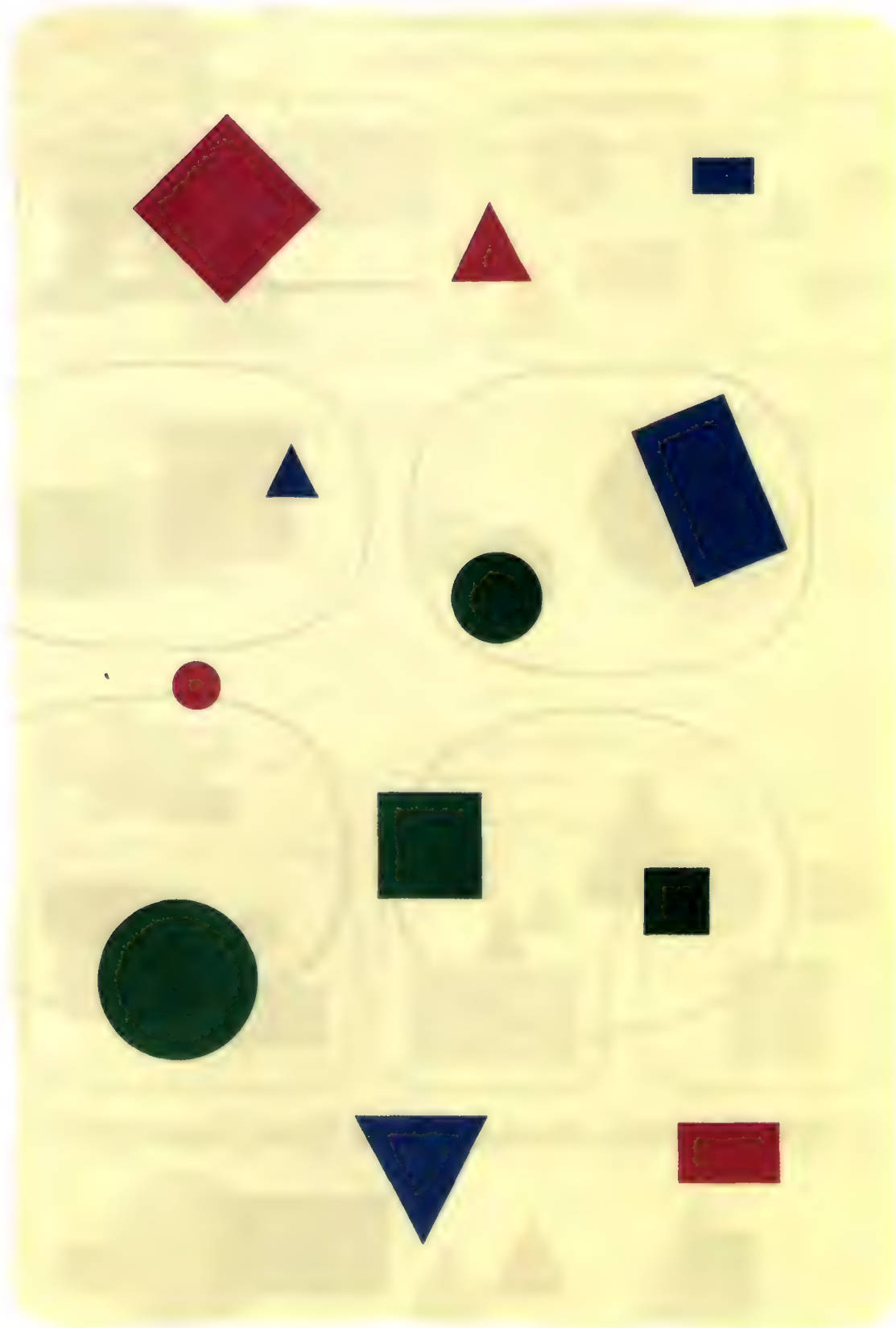
(d)



square

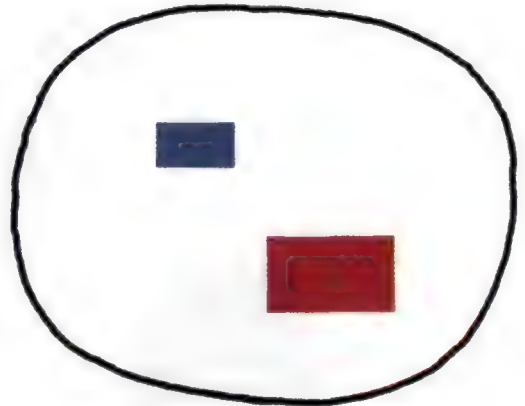
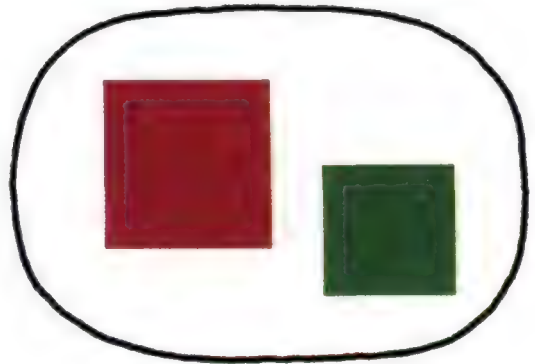


2. Group these shapes in different ways.



(a)

I group them by shape:  
circles, squares, triangles  
and rectangles.



Which group does each of these belong to?

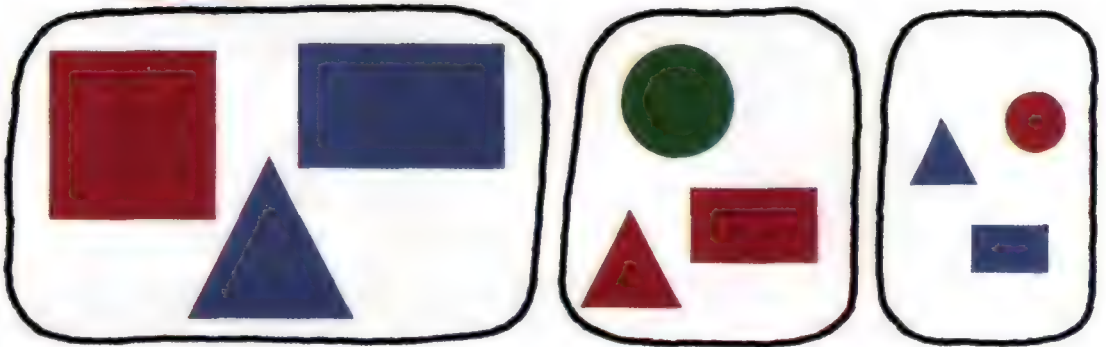




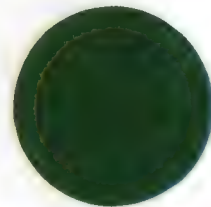
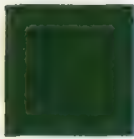
(b)



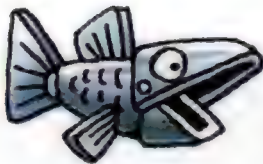
I group them by size.



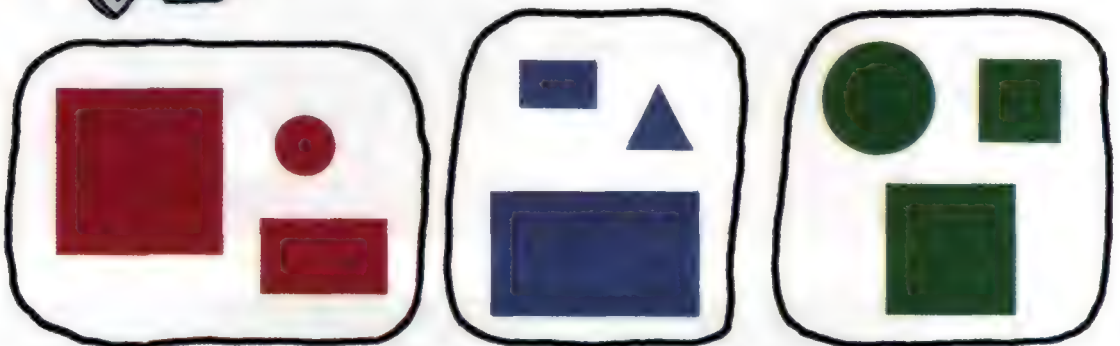
Which group does each of these belong to?



(c)



I group them by color.



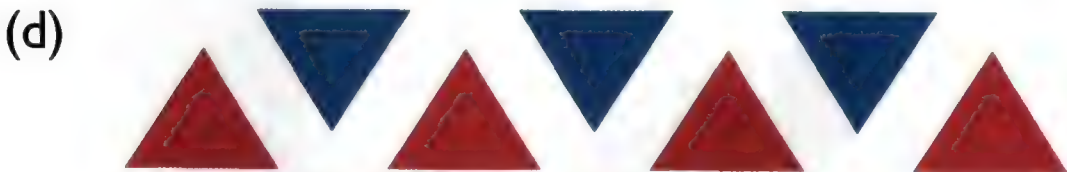
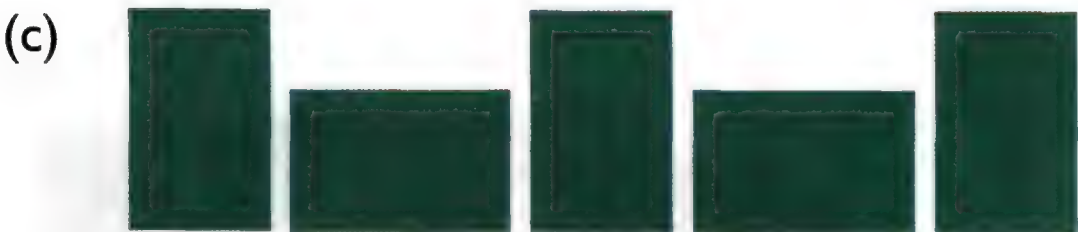
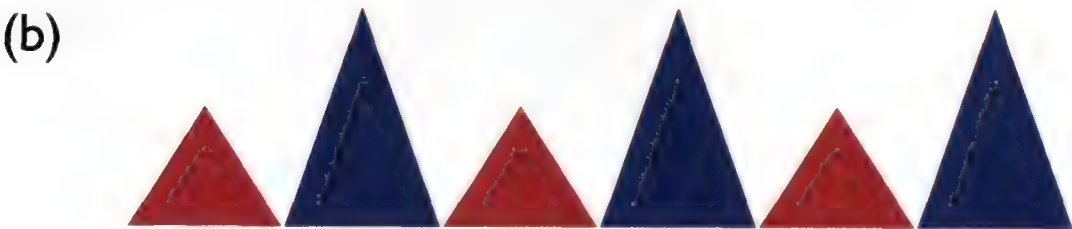
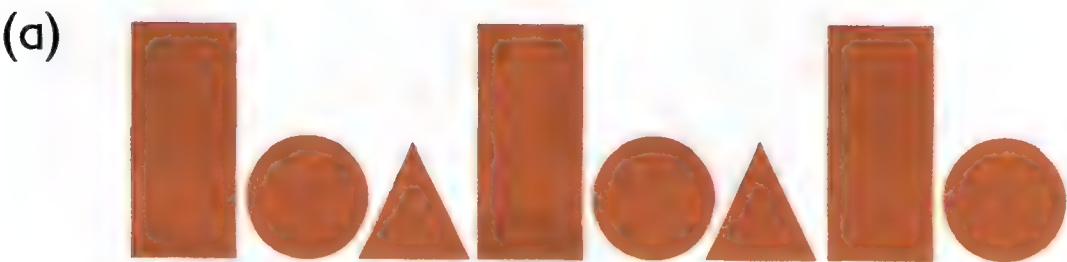
Which group does each of these belong to?



3. Are the holes of the same shape?  
Are they of the same size?



4. These are patterns of shapes.  
What comes next in each pattern?





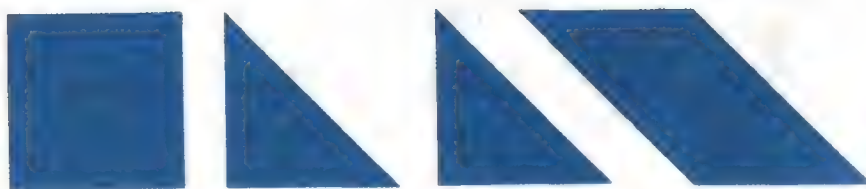
5. Pair up these pieces to form 3 circles.



6. Pair up these pieces to form a square and a triangle.



7. We can fit these 4 pieces together to form a shape.



Here is an example:



Trace the 4 pieces on a piece of paper and cut them out.

Use the 4 pieces to form each of these shapes.

(a)



(b)





# Length

.....

## 1 Comparing Length

I am **longer** than Miss Caterpillar.



I am **shorter** than Mr. Snake.



Am I the **shortest**?



Who is the **longest**?

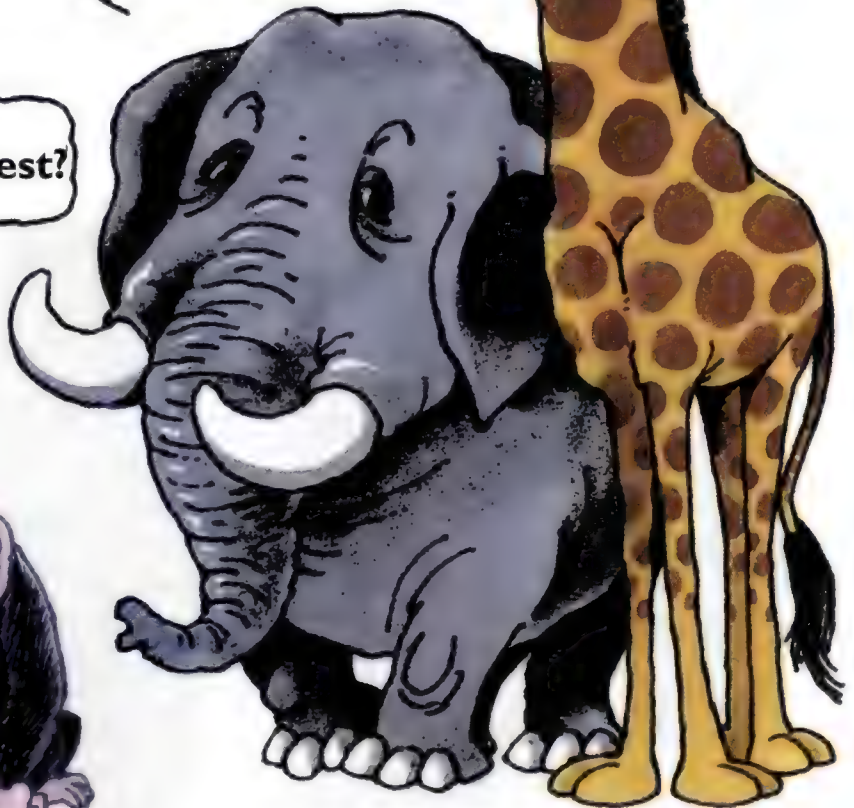
Who is the **shortest**?



I am **taller** than  
Mr. Elephant.

I am **shorter** than Miss Giraffe.

Am I the **shortest**?



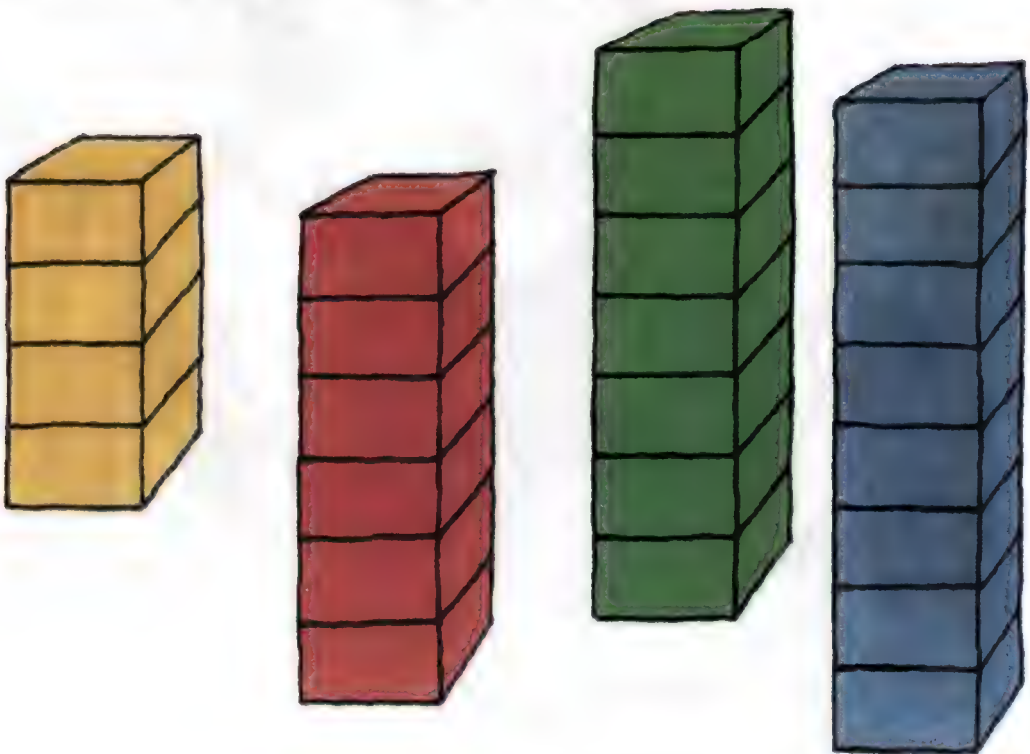
Who is the **tallest**?

Who is the **shortest**?

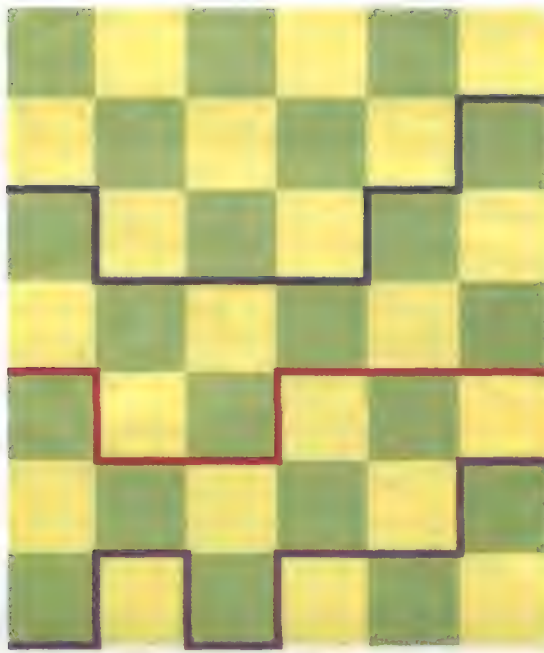
1. Which is the longest string?  
Which is the shortest string?



2. Which is the tallest block?  
Which is the shortest block?

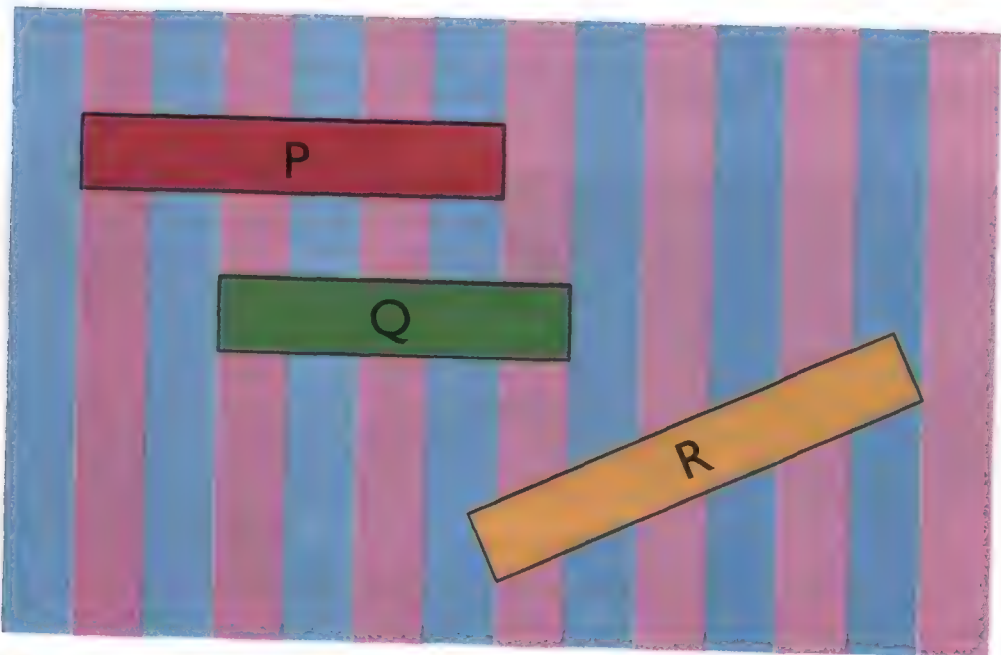


3.



Which worm takes the longest path?  
Which worm takes the shortest path?

4.



Which tape is the longest?  
Which tape is the shortest?



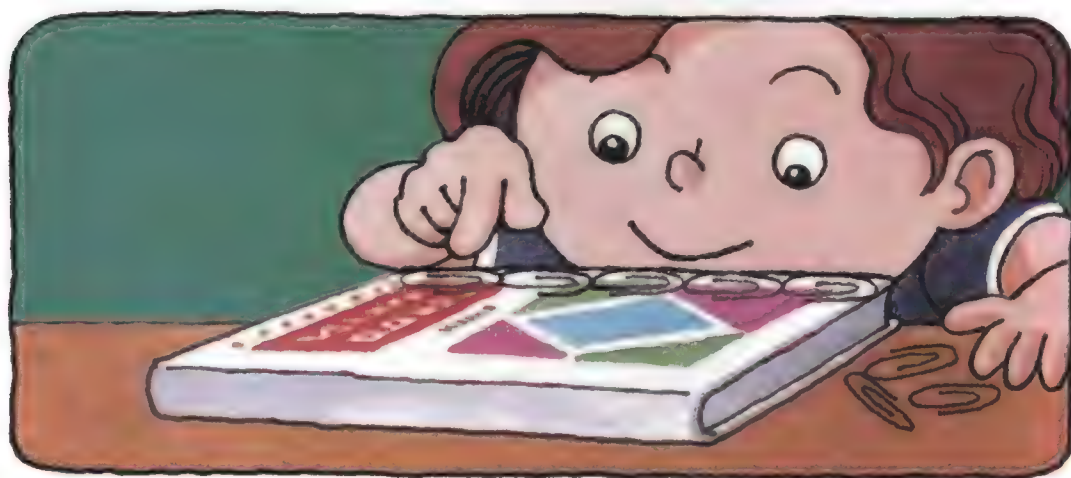
## 2 Measuring Length

John uses ice-cream sticks to measure the length of a table.



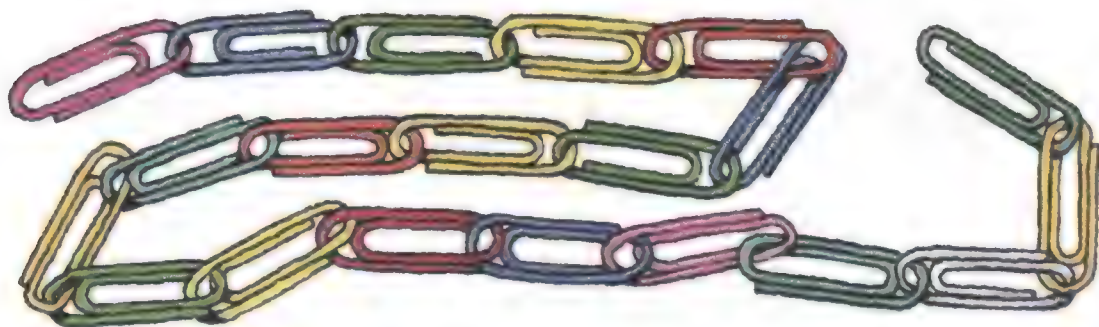
The length of the table is about 12 units.

1. Mary uses paper-clips as units to measure the length of a book.



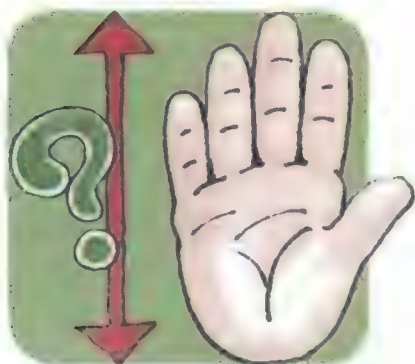
The length of the book is about  units.

2. Make a chain of 20 paper clips like this:



(a) The length of the chain is  units.

(b) Use the chain to measure your hand and your foot.



My hand is about  units long.



My foot is about  units long.

(c) Which is longer, your hand or your foot?



# Weight

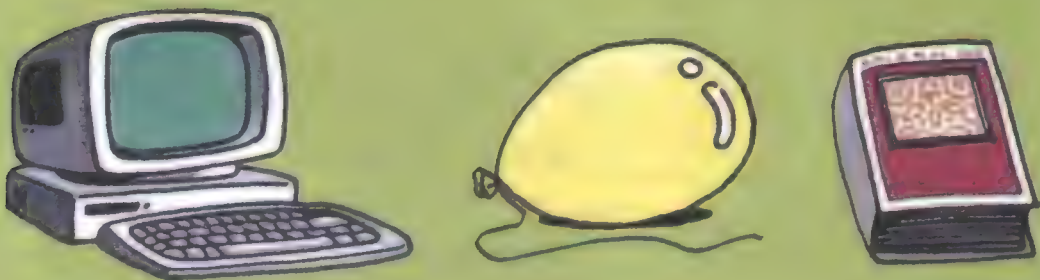
.....

## 1 Comparing Weight



The cupboard is **heavier** than the chair.

The chair is **lighter** than the cupboard.



Which is the **lightest**?

Which is the **heaviest**?





The mango is **as heavy as** the ball.



The orange is **lighter** than the ball.

The ball is **heavier** than the orange.

1. Which weighs more?

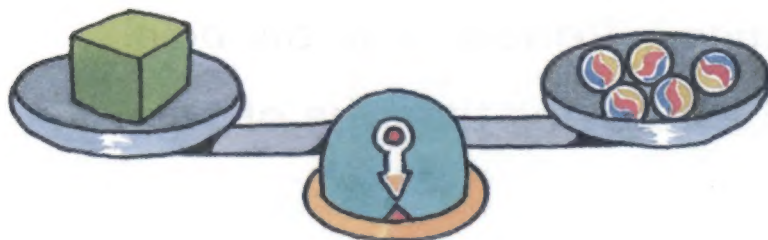
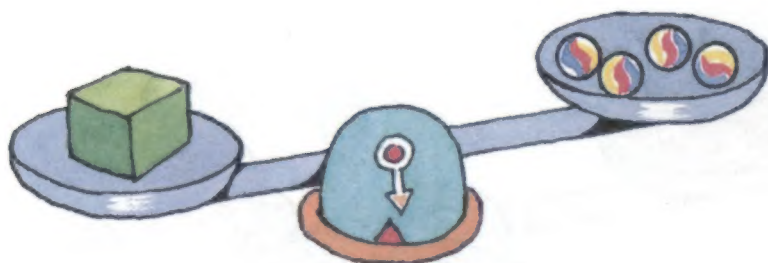
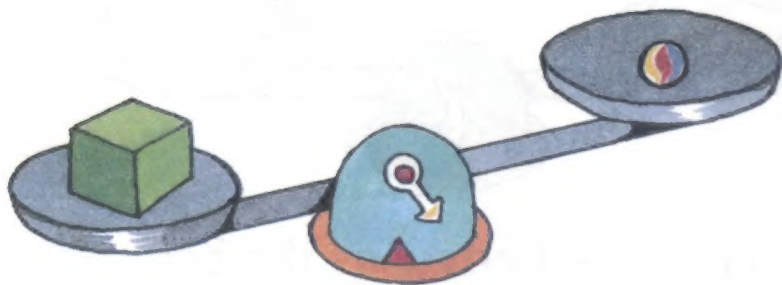
(a)



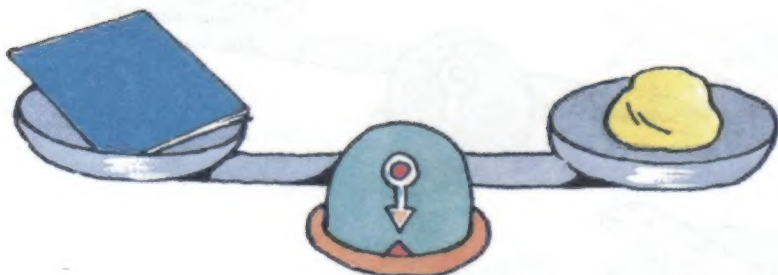
(b)



2. How many marbles balance the block?



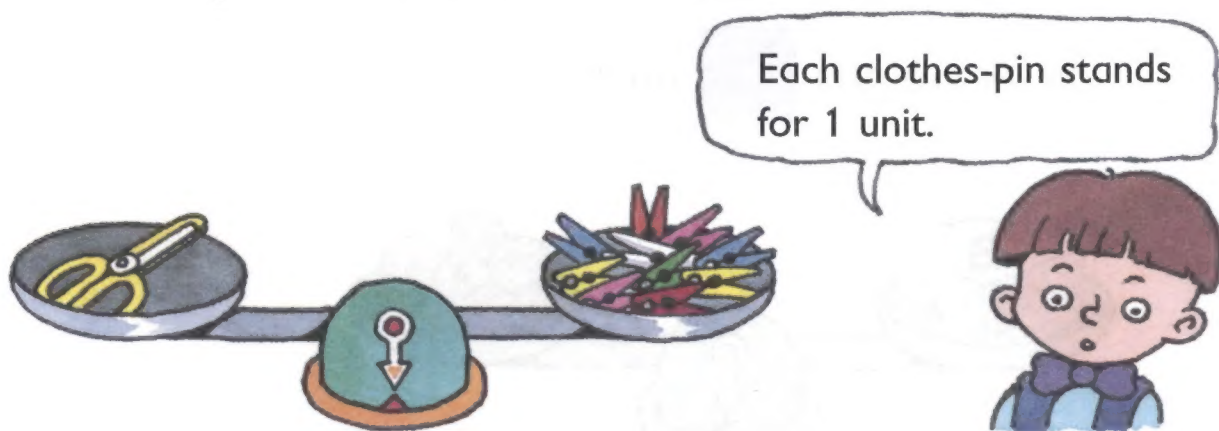
3.



The clay ball is as heavy as the book.  
Make a clay ball as heavy as your ruler.

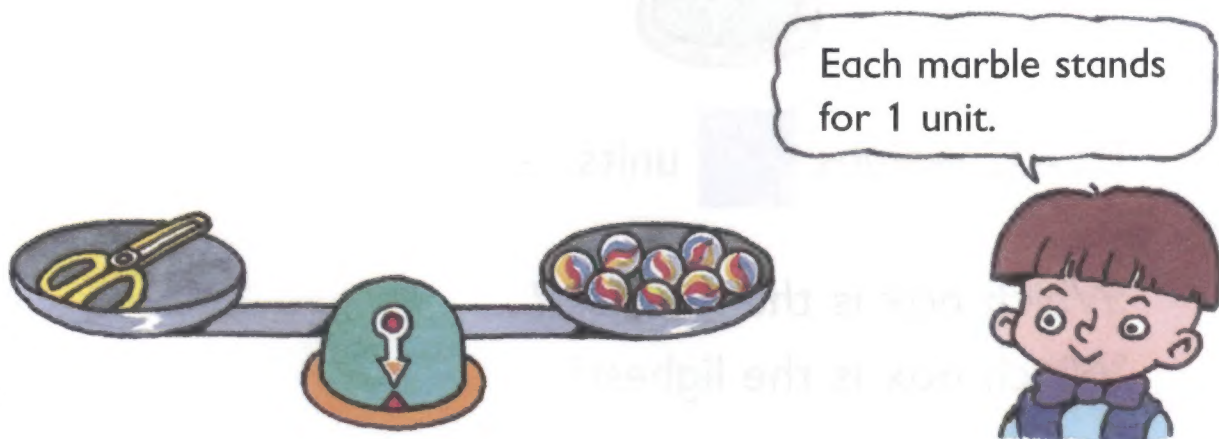
## 2 Measuring Weight

Matthew uses clothes-pins to measure the weight of a pair of scissors.



The weight of the scissors is  units.

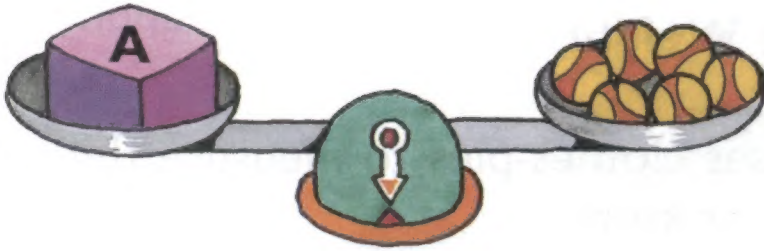
Then he uses marbles to measure the weight of the same pair of scissors.



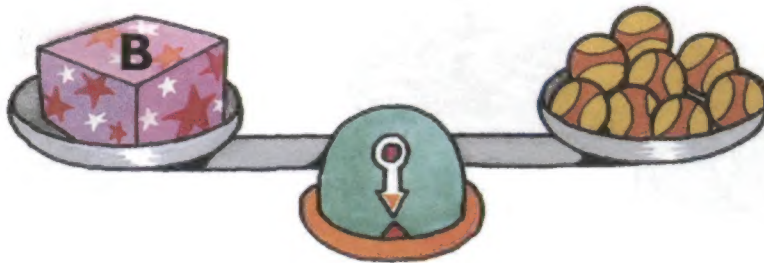
The weight of the scissors is  units.



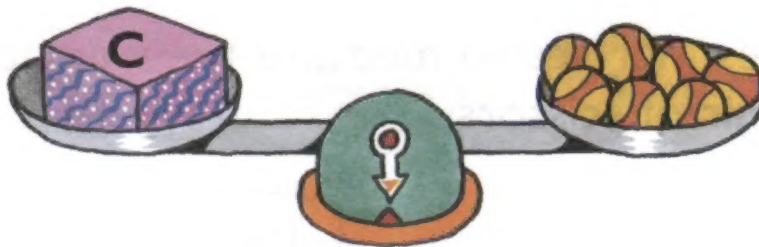
1.



Box A weighs  units.



Box B weighs  units.



Box C weighs  units.

Which box is the heaviest?

Which box is the lightest?

2. Find out how many marbles balance your pencil box.

**Adapted from Primary Mathematics 1A Textbook  
by Ministry of Education, Singapore**

**mc** Marshall Cavendish  
Education

